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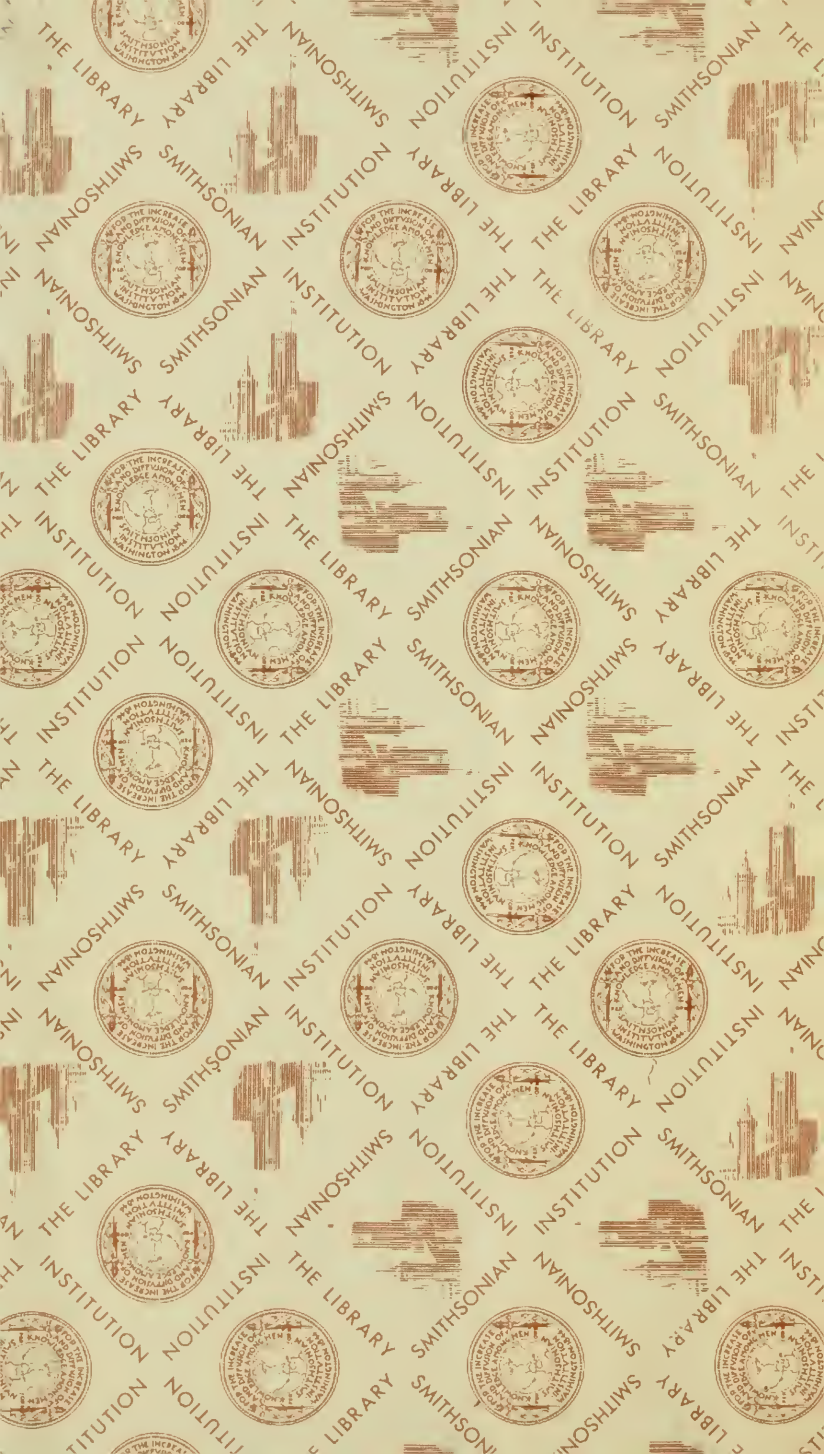
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CATALOGUE

OF THE

SPECIMENS

OF

DERMAPTERA SALTATORIA

IN

THE COLLECTION

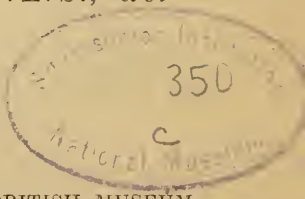
OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

PART III.

BY

FRANCIS WALKER, F.L.S., &c.



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PREFACE.

The object of the present Catalogue is to give a complete List of all the genera and species of Dermaptera Saltatoria known to exist in the collections of European and American Entomologists. The letters *a*, *b*, *c*, &c., after the species, denote the specimens now contained in the British Museum, followed by the *habitat* and the mode in which each of them was obtained; and the absence of these *letters* indicates the species which are desiderata, and therefore desirable to be procured for the collection.

J. E. GRAY.

British Museum,
March 16*th*, 1870.

CATALOGUE

OF

LOCUSTIDÆ.

—o—

PART III.

—o—

Genus 123. APRION.

Aprion, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 471.

1. Aprion virescens.

virescens, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 472.

Java.

2. Aprion semivitreum.

Aprion? semivitreum, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 473.

Java.

3. Aprion arcufolia.

Locusta (Aprion) arcufolia, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 205.

Padang.

4. Aprion ampullaceum.

Locusta (Aprion) ampullacea, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 205.

Java. Padang.

5. Aprion rubromarginatum.

Locusta (Aprion) rubromarginata, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 206.

Borneo.

6. Aprion lobifolia.

Locusta (Aprion) lobifolia, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 206, pl. 18, f. 11, 12.

a. Java. From Mr. Argent's collection.

7. Aprion fuscescens.

Locusta (Aprion) fuscescens, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 206.

Java.

8. Aprion carinatum.

Mas et fœm. *Pallide viride, gracile, carinatum; caput antice albidum, carina lanceolata subsulcata peracuta antennarum articulo 1o valde angustiore; prothorax subtiliter tuberculatus, margine antico valde rotundato, lateribus margineque postico subangulatis; oviductus supra serratus, abdomine paullo brevior; pedes spinulosi, sat graciles; alæ æquilongæ; alæ anticæ latiusculæ, femoribus posticis triplo longiores; costa valde rotundata, margine interiore recto; alæ posticæ diaphanæ.*

Female. Pale green, fusiform, slender. Head slightly keeled above, a little narrower than the fore border of the prothorax; fore part whitish, shining, very oblique; keel of the vertex lanceolate, very acute, very slightly furrowed, much narrower and a little shorter than the first joint of the antennæ; front flat, not attenuated between the sockets of the antennæ. Eyes tawny, round, prominent. Prothorax keeled, minutely tuberculate, with two transverse impressed lines; fore border arched, crenulated on each side; sides and hind border slightly angular, the latter slightly elevated. Abdomen slightly keeled. Oviduct black towards the tip, serrated above for nearly half its length from the tip, a little shorter than the abdomen. Legs rather slender; spines very minute; femora and four anterior tibiæ with two rows of spines; hind femora about one-third of the length of the fore wings; hind tibiæ quadrilateral, with three rows of spines. Wings of equal length. Fore wings rather broad, somewhat lanceolate, minutely reticulated; a white red-bordered dot in the disk near the base; costa much rounded; hind border straight; space between the scapular vein and the costa broad, with two or three rows of areolets, attenuated and with a single row towards the tip; scapular and externo-medial vein nearly contiguous, except towards the tip; three rows of large regular quadrate areolets between the externo-medial and the anal vein; one row of small quadrate areolets along the interior border. Hind wings pellucid, minutely reticulated at the tips; veins pale green; transverse veins white. Length of the body 14 lines; expansion of the fore wings 42 lines.

Male. Smaller. Supra-anal lamina notched. Subgenital lamina with two long slender styles. Fore wings with a less conspicuous dot. Length of the body 8½ lines; expansion of the fore wings 26 lines.

a. Hindostan. From Mr. Sowerby's collection.
b. Ceylon. From the Rev. Mr. Wenham's collection.

9. Aprion gracile.

Mas. *Testaceum, gracillimum; caput subproductum, carina lanceolata subsulcata antennarum articulo 1o paullo angustiore; prothorax carinatus, subtuberculatus, marginibus antico et postico subangulatis,*

lobis lateralibus longis truncatis; cerci lanceolati, subarcuati; styli lineares; pedes robusti, breviusculi, spinosuli; alæ anticæ latiusculæ, femoribus posticis plus duplo longiores, costa subrotundata, margine interiore fere recto; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, apice reticulatæ, paullo longiores.

Male. Testaceous, very slender. Head elongate, a little narrower than the fore border of the prothorax; keel lanceolate, acute, slightly furrowed, a little narrower than the first joint of the antennæ; front flat, very oblique, hardly extending between the eyes. Eyes tawny, prominent, nearly round. Prothorax very thinly tuberculate, with a tuberculate keel and with two transverse impressed lines; fore border and hind border very slightly angular; lateral lobes elongated, truncated. Supra-anal lamina furrowed. Cerci lanceolate, slightly curved. Subgenital lamina with two slender linear styles. Legs stout, rather short, with very minute spines; hind femora five-twelfths of the length of the fore wings; hind tibiæ with spines on two of the fore keels. Fore wings rather broad, very minutely reticulated, shorter by one line than the hind wings; costa slightly rounded; interior border nearly straight; transverse veins between the scapular and the costa ramose towards the base, simple towards the tip; scapular and externo-medial diverging very slightly from each other beyond the middle; areolets large, regular; interno-medial vein and branch of the externo-medial parallel to each other, not forked. Hind wings pellucid, minutely reticulated at the tips; veins whitish. Length of the body 9 lines; expansion of the fore wings 25 lines.

Nearly allied to *A. carinatum*, but the prothorax is much less keeled.

a. Ceylon. From the Rev. Mr. Wenham's collection.

10. Aprion porrectum.

Mas. *Pallide flavescente viride, gracile; capitis carina lanceolata, sulcata; antennæ validæ, prothorax subtuberculatus, margine antico rotundato, lateribus subrotundatis, margine postico valde rotundato; cerci cylindrici, graciles; pedes robusti, spinosi; alæ aquilongæ; alæ anticæ latæ, femoribus posticis plus duplo longiores, costa basin versus subrotundata; alæ posticæ diaphanæ.*

Male. Pale yellowish green, slender. Head a little narrower than the fore border of the prothorax; fore part shining, very oblique; keel of the vertex lanceolate, furrowed, much shorter than the first joint of the antennæ and not more than half its breadth; front conical between the sockets of the antennæ. Fifth joint of the palpi clavate. Eyes brown, round, very prominent. Antennæ stout. Prothorax slightly tuberculate, with an indistinct longitudinal and two strongly marked transverse impressed lines; fore border rounded; sides slightly rounded; hind border much rounded. Supra-anal lamina elongate. Cerci cylindrical, slender. Subgenital lamina long, slender, with two long styles. Legs stout; femora with two rows of spines, those on the outer side much larger than those on the inner side; hind femora less than half the length of the fore wings; four anterior tibiæ with two rows of small spines; hind tibiæ quadrilateral, with spines on three keels, those on the lower keel very small. Wings of equal length.

Fore wings broad; costa slightly rounded along the basal half; space between the scapular vein and the costa with large areolets (which form two rows towards the base) and with numerous small irregular areolets; scapular and externo-medial vein approximate and nearly parallel to each other; hinder part with numerous irregular areolets, each of which includes some small irregular areolets. Hind wings pellucid; veins pale. Length of the body 15—17 lines; expansion of the fore wings 46—50 lines.

The head is more elongated than that of *A. carinatum*, and it differs much from that species in the structure of the legs.

a. Silhet. From the Rev. Mr. Stainforth's collection.

11. Aprion productum.

Fœm. *Viride aut testaceum, gracile, tuberculatum; caput prothorace longius, carina lanceolata antennarum articulo 1o æquilata, fronte subexcavata; antennæ sat validæ; prothorax marginibus antico et postico valde rotundatis, lateribus tuberculatis subrotundatis; oviductus abdominis dimidio brevior; pedes robusti, spinulosi, femoribus posticis fortiter sexspinosis; alæ anticæ angustæ, femoribus posticis triplo longiores.*

Female. Green or testaceous, slender. Head and prothorax tuberculate. Head elongate, narrower in front, longer than the prothorax; keel of the vertex lanceolate, as broad at the base and nearly as long as the first joint of the antennæ; front slightly concave in the disk, conical between the sockets of the antennæ. Eyes tawny, short-elliptical, prominent. Antennæ long, rather stout. Prothorax with a smooth longitudinal stripe which interrupts the two strongly marked abbreviated transverse impressed lines; fore border and hind border much rounded; sides tuberculate, slightly rounded. Oviduct less than half the length of the abdomen; apical half black. Legs stout; four anterior femora with a few extremely minute spines; hind femora about one-third of the length of the fore wings, with six rather large spines on the outer side and with a few minute spines on the inner side; tibiæ with a few minute rudiments of spines. Fore wings narrow, lanceolate, minutely reticulated; space between the mediastinal vein and the costa with many irregular rather small areolets; one row of larger and more regular areolets between the mediastinal and the scapular; a few areolets between the scapular and the externo-medial, where they diverge from each other; two and exteriorly three posterior rows of large regular areolets; a row of small quadrate areolets along the interior border. Length of the body 20 lines; expansion of the fore wings 44 lines.

The hind wings are but slightly developed in the two specimens described. The much longer head distinguishes it from *A. porrectum*, to which it has most affinity.

a. Ceylon. Presented by Dr. Hooker.
b. Ceylon. Presented by Dr. Templeton.

12. APRION PUSTULATUM.

Fœm. *Testaceum ; vertex antice longi-conicus, vix carinatus; labrum albidum; prothorax subtiliter tuberculatus, vix carinatus; oviductus abdomine longior; pedes breviusculi, sat validi; alæ anticæ lanceolatæ, nigro quadrimaculatæ; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, longiores.*

Female. Testaceous, fusiform. Head elongate; vertex elongate-conical between the antennæ, with a very slight keel, this cone narrower and shorter than the first joint of the antennæ; a slight protuberance with a flat disk on the front; labrum whitish. Eyes elliptical, prominent. Prothorax minutely tuberculate, with a very indistinct longitudinal keel and an impressed transverse line which is furcate on each side; fore border and sides rounded, the latter forming elongated lobes; hind border slightly irregular. Oviduct black towards the tip, rather longer than the abdomen. Legs rather short and stout; femora with two rows of very minute spines; hind femora incrassated, about one-third of the length of the fore wings; tibiæ also with two rows which are still more rudimentary. Fore wings lanceolate, very minutely reticulated, very little shorter than the hind wings; two black spots by the externo-medial vein before the middle and two more near the interior border beyond the middle; areolets mostly irregular, only subdivided by the minute reticulation; scapular vein connected with the externo-medial. Hind wings pellucid; veins pale testaceous. Length of the body 12 lines; expansion of the fore wings 46 lines.

The unarmed legs distinguish it from *A. productum* and the shorter head from *A. porrectum*.

a. Ceylon. From Dr. Thwaites' collection.

13. APRION ? ALBISELLATUM.

Mas. *Testaceum, robustum, fusco punctatum; caput longiusculum, carina sulcata apice rotundata antennarum articulo 1o valde angustiore; antennæ robustæ; prothorax albus, sellatus, postice subcarinatus, margine antico rotundato, margine postico angulato elevato; cerci robusti, lanceolati; styli spatuluti; pedes albidi, breves, crassi, spinosuli, fusco punctati, femoribus tibiisque posticis uniseriatim fortiter spinosis.*

Male. Testaceous, stout, with brown punctures. Head elongate; keel lanceolate, furrowed, rounded at the tip, much narrower than the first joint of the antennæ; front conical between the sockets of the antennæ. Eyes brown, short-elliptical, prominent. Antennæ stout. Prothorax white, saddle-shaped, slightly keeled in the hind part and with an indistinct impressed line in the fore part; two impressed curves on each side; two transverse impressed abbreviated lines, the hind one more distinct than the fore one; fore border arched, slightly dentate on each side; lateral lobes elongated; hind border elongated, angular, elevated. Supra-anal lobe elongate-conical, extending a little beyond the spatulate styles of the subgenital lamina. Cerci stout, lanceolate. Legs whitish, short, thick, with brown punctures and with minute spines; hind femora and hind tibiæ with

one row of long broad spines which are black on one side. Length of the body 13 lines.

The wings of the specimen described are incompletely developed.

a. Amboina. From M. Parzudaki's collection.

Genus 124. THLIBOSCELUS.

Thliboscelus, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 441—Platyphyllus, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 699—Chlorocœlus, *Bates, Journ. Ent.* i. 474.

1. Thliboscelus camellifolia.

Locusta siccifolia, *Deg. Ins.* iii. 438, pl. 37, f. 5—Locusta camellifolia, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* iii. 35—Platyphyllus camellifolius, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 699—Thliboscelus camellifolia, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 443—Chlorocœlus Tanana, *Bates, Journ. Ent.* i. 475, pl. 22.

a. Santarem. From Mr. Bates' collection.
b. South America.

Genus 125. PHYLLOPHORA.

Phyllophora, *Thunb. Mém.* v. 286. *Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins.* ix. 142. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 501. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 694.

1. Phyllophora speciosa.

speciosa, *Thunb. Mém.* v. 286, pl. 3. *Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins.* ix. 142, pl. 13, f. 2. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 502. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 694—Hyperomala speciosa, page 239.

The *P. speciosa* of Blanchard (*Voy. Pole Sud.* pl. 2, f. 42) may be a distinct species.

New Guinea.

a, *b*. Philippine Isles. From Mr. Cuming's collection.

2. Phyllophora grandis.

grandis, *Blanch. Voy. Pole Sud. Zool.* iv. 364, pl. 2, f. 3.

New Guinea.

3. Phyllophora Habasqui.

Ferrugineo-viridis; labro testaceo; palpis ad apicem ferrugineis; thorace convexo, punctato, duobus sulcis transversis impresso; carinis lateralibus tuberculis parvis sphericis instructis; præsterno bituberculato; elytris crassissimis; alis translucidis ad apicem viridibus. Long. 36 l. 10 mill.

Habasqui, *Le Guill. Rev. Zool.* 1841, 294.

The identity of this species with the following one cannot be ascertained.

Triton Bay.

4. Phyllophora inermis.

Mas. *Pallide; prothorax non transverse carinatus nec spinis lateralibus armatus; alæ anticæ macula basali fusca, punctis nonnullis posticis nigricantibus; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, breviores.*

Male. Pale green, with the usual structure. Prothorax crenulated along each side, without any transverse ridge or lateral spines; hind part lanceolate, slightly rounded at the tip. Fore wings slightly acute, longer by two lines than the hind wings, with a brown spot in the disk near the base and with some blackish points on the interior border. Hind wings pellucid; veins pale. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 56 lines.

The much smaller size distinguishes this species from *P. grandis*.

a. ———? From Mr. Macgillivray's collection.

5. Phyllophora media.

Mas. *Viridis; caput punctatum; prothorax confertissime punctatus, transverse subcarinatus, spinis duabus lateralibus acutis; lamina subgenitalis longissimo, gracillima; alæ anticæ latæ, fusiformes; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, paullo breviores.*

Male. Green. Head punctured. Prothorax very thickly punctured, with a sharp spine on each side of the slight transverse ridge; fore part with two transverse impressed lines, of which the hinder one is undulating, the lateral teeth in front of this line less regular than those behind it; hind part elongate-conical. Cerci extremely long and slender. Subgenital lamina very long and slender, forked at the tip. Fore wings broad, fusiform, a little longer than the hind wings; areolets most irregular. Hind wings pellucid; veins very pale green. Length of the body 15 lines; expansion of the fore wings 64 lines.

a. Ceylon. From Major Parry's collection.

Female? Testaceous. Prothorax a little broader than that of the male, armed with two longer and stouter spines. Fore wings a little broader, more abruptly narrow towards the tips. Oviduct slightly curved, as long as the abdomen. Length of the body 20 lines; expansion of the fore wings 66 lines.

The spines of the prothorax are more slender than those of *P. speciosa*, and the wings are much longer.

b. Ceram. From Madame Ida Pfeiffer's collection.

6. Phyllophora amplifolia.

Fœm. *Viridis, testaceo varia; prothorax spinis duabus lateralibus robustis, carina transversa fere obsoleta; oviductus arcuatus, abdomini æquilongus; alæ anticæ latissimæ, maculis paucis fuscis, punctis plurimis albidis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, paullo breviores.*

Female. Green, partly testaceous, with the usual structure. Prothorax with an impressed longitudinal line, and in the fore part with two transverse impsessed lines, of which the hinder one is undulating; lateral teeth alternately large and small; transverse ridge between the two stout lateral spines hardly apparent; hind part lanceolate, acute. Oviduct curved, as long as the abdomen. Fore wings very broad, with a few brown spots and with many whitish points, a little longer than the hind wings, which are pellucid and have pale veins. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 84 lines.

The larger size, the broader prothorax, the hind part of the latter with longer lateral teeth, and the broader and more rounded fore wings distinguish this species from *P. media*.

a. Tringany. From Mr. Stevens' collection.

Genus 126. ASPIDONOTUS.

Aspidonotus, *Brullé*, *Hist. Nat. Ins.* ix. 143. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 542.

1. Aspidonotus spinosus.

spinosus, *Brullé*, *Hist. Nat. Ins.* ix. 143, pl. 14, f. 1. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 543.

Madagascar.

Genus 127. POMATONOTA.

Pomatonota, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 683.

1. Pomatonota Dregii.

Dregii, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 684.

Cape.

2. Pomatonota?? bicolor.

Locusta bicolor, *Haan*, *Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 186, pl. 18, f. 10.

Sumatra.

Genus 128. STRONGYLODERUS.

Strongyloderus, *Westw. Zool. Journ.* v. 443.

1. Strongyloderus serraticollis.

serraticollis, *Westw. Zool. Journ.* v. 443, pl. 22, f. 2 (larva).

Malabar.

The family of Acanthodidæ begin with the following genus.

Genus 129. POLYANCISTRUS.

Polyancistrus, *Serv. Rev.* 57; *Hist. Orth.* 534. *Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins.* ix·—Lobodes, *Fisch. de W. Bull. Mosc.* 1846, 479.

1. Polyancistrus serrulatus.

Locusta serrulata, *Pal. Beauv. Ins.* 218; *Orth.* pl. 7, f. 2—Polyancistrus serrulatus, *Serv. Rev.* 57; *Hist. Orth.* 535—Lobodes rubricornis, *Fisch. de W. Bull. Mosc.* 1846.

a. St. Domingo. From Mr. Tweedie's collection.

Genus 130. ZACATULA.

Mas. Corpus sat gracile. Caput læve, carinulis duabus antice approximatis; frons fere plana. Oculi rotundi, valde approximati. Antennæ longissimæ, gracillimæ. Prothorax rugosus, planus; carinæ laterales obtuse quadridentatæ, bene determinatæ. Pectoris latera trispinosa; prosternum, mesosternum et metasternum bispinosa. Lamina supra-analis brevis, lata. Cerci lanceolati, arcuati. Lamina subgenitalis lata, subtus carinata, stylis duobus lanceolatis. Pedes robusti, longiusculi, fortiter spinosi. Alæ anticæ sat angustæ, apice rotundatæ, subtiliter reticulatæ, areolis nonnullis magnis, costa fere recta, margine interiore vix rotundato. Alæ posticæ paullo breviores.

Male. Body rather slender. Head smooth, as broad as the fore border of the prothorax; two keels in front of the vertex converging forward, where they are parted by a transverse suture from the slightly rounded border of the front between the eyes; front erect, nearly flat. Eyes round, extremely prominent. Fourth joint of the maxillary palpi much shorter than the third and about half the length of the fifth, which is subclavate. Labial palpi with the usual structure. Antennæ very slender, much more than twice the length of the body. Prothorax rugose, flat, slightly widening hindward; two slight transverse impressed lines; lateral keels well defined, with four rounded prominent teeth on each; fore border and hind border almost straight; lateral lobes slightly rounded, with an elevated rim. Pectus with three spines on each side near the lateral lobe. Prosternum, mesosternum and metasternum with a spine on each side. Supra-anal lamina broad, short. Cerci lanceolate, curved. Subgenital lamina broad, keeled beneath, with two lanceolate styles. Legs stout, rather long; spines stout; four anterior femora with five or six spines on the outer side; hind femora with two rows of spines, more than two-thirds of the length of the fore wings; four anterior tibiæ with a few minute spines; hind tibiæ with four rows of spines, of which those on the two lower keels are few and minute. Fore wings rather narrow, minutely reticulated, rounded at the tips, longer than the body, a little longer than the hind wings; areolets few, large, quadrilateral; scapular vein diverging slightly from the externo-medial in the exterior part, the space between them reticulated and without regular areolets; interno-medial vein hardly undulating; costa almost straight; interior border very slightly rounded.

1. Zacatula scabra.

Mas. *Viridis; antennæ rufæ, basi virides; pedes pilosi, spinis apice nigris; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, pallido venosæ.*

Male. Green. Eyes dark brown. Antennæ red, green towards the base. Legs pilose, their spines black towards the tips. Hind wings pellucid; veins pale green. Length of the body 16½ lines; expansion of the fore wings 42 lines.

a. Ceram. From Madame Ida Pfeiffer's collection.

Genus 131. TABARIA.

Fœm. Corpus fusiforme, convexum, apterum, sat gracile. Caput inter antennas carinis duabus latis fere planis antice rotundatis; frons plana, erecta. Oculi rotundi, prominuli. Antennæ gracillimæ, longissimæ. Thoracis et pectoris latera spinosa. Metathorax cornu erecto armatum. Prosternum bispinosum. Mesosternum et metasternum quadrispinosa. Abdomen basi bispinulosum. Oviductus subarcuatus, abdominis dimidio longior. Pedes spinosi, longissimi, gracillimi.

Female. Body fusiform, convex, rather slender. Head short, as broad as the fore border of the prothorax. Vertex in front with two short horizontal lobes, which are rounded in front, and each of which is as broad as the first joint of the antennæ; front flat, upright, lanceolate between the sockets of the antennæ, which are wide apart. Eyes round, prominent. Maxillary palpi slender; fourth joint less than half the length of the third and about one-third of the length of the fifth, which is subclavate. Antennæ very slender, much more than twice the length of the body. Thorax and pectus on each side beset with stout spines. Metathorax with a long thick upright spine. Prosternum with a spine on each side. Mesosternum and metasternum with two spines on each side. Abdomen with a little spine on each side of the base of the dorsum. Supra-anal lamina very short. Cerci short, lanceolate. Oviduct slightly curved, more than half the length of the abdomen. Legs very long and slender; femora with stout spines; four anterior femora with two rows of spines; hind femora much longer than the body, with four rows; tibiæ with a few minute spines.

There are no vestiges of wings in the two specimens described.

1. Tabaria opilioides.

Fœm. *Cervina; labrum et frontis vitta lanceolata pallide flava; abdomen lituris transversis furcatis pallidioribus strigisque obliquis obscurioribus.*

Female. Fawn-colour. Labrum and disk of the front pale yellow. Eyes testaceous. Each abdominal segment with a much abbreviated paler band, which is forked on each side and has beyond it two oblique darker streaks. Length of the body 11 lines; of the hind femora 16 lines.

a, b. Columbia. From Mr. Turner's collection.

Genus 132. PANOPLOSCELIS.

Panoploscelis, *Scudder*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii. 1868—1869.

1. Panoploscelis armata.

armata, *Scudder*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

Napo or Maranon.

The specimens here described are probably identical with this species.

Mas. Corpus crassum, convexum, fere lineare. Caput aspere punctatum, inter antennas trispinosum; frons rugosa. Oculi parvi, pyriformes, prominuli. Palpi maxillares longi; articulus 3us 4o fere duplo longior; 5us subclavatus, 3o fere duplo longior. Palporum labialium articulus 3us clavatus. Antennæ graciles, longissimæ. Prothorax rugosus; margo posticus valde rotundatus et elevatus. Prosternum, mesosternum et metasternum bispinosa. Abdomen longiusculum, transverse et subtilissime striatum. Lamina subgenitalis stylis duobus cylindricis. Pedes longi, crassi, fortissime spinosi. *Fœm.*—Abdomen basi non contractum. Oviductus subarcuatus, supra apud medium serratus, abdomine brevior.

Male. Body stout, deep, convex, nearly linear. Head roughly punctured, nearly as broad as the prothorax, with three short obtuse porrect spines between the antennæ; front rugose, erect; face thinly punctured; labrum and clypeus smooth. Mandibles broad, thick, with three short obtuse teeth. Eyes small, pyriform, prominent. Maxillary palpi long, thinly pubescent; third joint nearly twice the length of the fourth; fifth subclavate, nearly twice the length of the third. Third joint of the labial palpi clavate. Antennæ slender, much more than twice the length of the body. Prothorax rugose, with two deep hindward-curved transverse furrows and with an irregular callus on each side adjoining the second furrow; sides nearly straight; hind border much rounded and elevated. Sternum with a spine on each side of its three divisions. Abdomen rather long, slightly contracted towards the base, transversely and extremely minutely striated; ventral segments small, smooth; tip beneath with two cylindrical appendages, the latter extending a little beyond the cerci, which are very stout. Legs long, thick; a spine on each of the fore coxæ; femora transversely striated; four anterior femora armed beneath with two rows of spines, those on the outer side much larger than those on the inner side; hind femora with a single row of thirteen spines, which to the apical one successively increase in size; fore tibiæ and hind tibiæ with four rows of spines, which are largest on the fore tibiæ; middle tibiæ with three rows of spines; tarsi with the joints from the first to the third successively more dilated. Wings rudimentary. *Female.*—Prothorax without calli. Abdomen not contracted towards the base. Oviduct deep, shorter than the abdomen, minutely serrated along the middle part above. Fore femora with three rows of spines; middle femora with two rows of spines beneath; hind femora with one row of spines above and with another beneath; hind tibiæ with three rows of spines.

Mas et fœm. *Picea; pedes ferruginei.*

Male and female. Piceous. Eyes black. Legs ferruginous. Length of the body 32—36 lines.

a, *b*. Ega. From Mr. Bates' collection.

Group 2.

Fœm. Corpus robustum, longi-fusiforme. Caput inter antennas trispinulosum, antice punctatum et pubescens. Oculi parvi, rotundi, valde prominuli. Antennæ graciles, longissimæ. Prothorax tuberculatus, transverse bisulcatus, margine postico rotundato elevato. Sternum lobis bispinosis. Abdominis dorsum subcarinatum. Oviductus subarcuatus, abdomine brevior, supra serratus. Pedes robusti; coxæ bispinosæ; femora triseriatim spinosa; tibiæ anticæ biseriatim spinosæ; tibiæ quatuor posteriores quadriseriatim spinosæ. Alæ anticæ ramoso-venosæ.

Female. Body stout, elongate-fusiform. Head narrower than the prothorax, smooth and dull above, shining, punctured and pubescent in front and on each side; space between the antennæ very narrow, armed with three short spines; front oblique. Eyes small, round, very prominent. Antennæ slender, more than twice the length of the body. Prothorax tuberculate, with two transverse furrows, of which the hinder one is more curved hindward than the fore one; sides nearly straight; hind border rounded and elevated. Sternum with a spine on each side of its three divisions. Abdomen slightly keeled above. Oviduct deep, slightly curved upward, minutely serrated in the middle above, shorter than the abdomen. Legs stout, pubescent; a spine on each of the fore coxæ; femora with three rows of stout spines; fore tibiæ with two rows of spines; four posterior tibiæ with four rows of spines. Fore wings more than half the length of the abdomen; veins ramose.

The specimen described may not have attained its full development.

2. Panoploscelis? tuberculata.

Fœm. *Ferruginea; caput antice rufescens; labrum testaceum, fusco late fasciatum; oviductus niger, basi fulvus; pedes fulvi; alæ anticæ piceæ, nigricante venosæ.*

Female. Ferruginous. Head reddish in front; labrum testaceous, with a broad brown band. Oviduct black, tawny towards the base. Legs tawny. Fore wings piceous; veins blackish. Length of the body 23 lines.

a. Para. Presented by J. P. G. Smith, Esq.

3. Panoploscelis? tuberculosa.

Fœm. *Fulva, robusta; caput antice punctatum; prothorax aspere tuberculatus, sulcis duobus transversis bene determinatis, margine postico convexo spinoso; oviductus arcuatus, abdomine paullo longior; pedes crassi, fortiter spinosi; alæ anticæ nigricante venosæ, abdomen non superantes.*

Female. Body stout, tawny. Head smooth; fore part punctured; two little keels between the sockets of the antennæ converging and connected near the lanceolate part of the front. Eyes round, prominent. Prothorax roughly tuberculate, with an impressed longitudinal line, which is between the two strongly impressed transverse lines; of these the hinder one is curved; fore border and sides nearly straight; hind border rounded, its tubercles prolonged into spines. Oviduct curved, a little longer than the abdomen. Legs thick, punctured, with strong spines, those on the hind femora especially large. Fore wings as long as the abdomen, with large irregular areolets; veins blackish. Length of the body 15 lines.

The hind tibiæ are shorter and thicker than those of *P. tuberculata*, and have stouter spines.

a. Ega. From Mr. Bates' collection.

Genus 133. SEXAVA.

Fœm. Corpus longum, sat gracile. Caput glabrum, longiusculum, cornu antico porrecto brevi conico sulcato; frons subobliqua, transverse et subtilissime striata. Oculi fere rotundi, valde globosi. Palporum articulus 3us 4o valde longior; 5us fere linearis, 3o vix longior. Antennæ graciles, longæ; articulus 1us longus, crassus. Prothorax subtiliter rugulosus, lateribus subrotundatis, margine postico fere recto lateribus incisis. Oviductus arcuatus, abdominis trienti æquilongus. Pedes longiusculi, sat graciles, femoribus anticis uniseriatim spinosis, femoribus intermediis inermibus, femoribus posticis et tibiis quatuor anterioribus biseriatim spinosis, tibiis posticis quadriseriatim spinosis. Alæ abdomen longe superantes.

Female. Body long, rather slender. Head smooth, rather long, with a short conical horizontal furrowed horn between the antennæ; front slightly oblique, transversely and very finely striated. Eyes nearly round, very prominent. Third joint of the maxillary palpi much longer than the fourth; fifth hardly clavate, hardly longer than the third. Antennæ slender, very much longer than the body; first joint long, very stout. Prothorax finely rugulose, with two transverse furrows, between which there are two short oblique furrows and a short longitudinal furrow; sides slightly rounded; hind border excavated on each side, nearly straight in the middle. Oviduct curved upward, about one-third of the length of the abdomen. Legs rather long and slender; fore femora with three minute spines beneath near the tips; hind femora with eight minute spines on the outer side and with eleven on the inner side; fore tibiæ and middle tibiæ with two rows of eight minute spines; hind tibiæ with two rows of numerous rather long and stout spines above and with two rows of minute spines beneath. Wings extending much beyond the abdomen. Fore wings thickly and irregularly reticulated.

1. Sexava lanceolata.

Fœm. *Testacea; abdomen subtus fulvum; alæ anticæ viridi submarginatæ; alæ posticæ diaphanæ.* Var. β.—*Prothorax viridis; abdomen fuscum, segmentorum marginibus posticis maculisque lateralibus testaceis; alæ anticæ fulvæ.*

Locusta lanceolata? *Stoll. Saut. et Grill.* pl. 10, f. 39, 40.

Female. Testaceous. Eyes reddish piceous. Antennæ tawny, testaceous at the base. Abdomen tawny beneath. Spines of the legs black or with black tips. Fore wings tinged with green along the costa and about the tips. Hind wings pellucid; veins testaceous. *Var.* β.—Prothorax mostly green. Abdomen brown; hind borders of the dorsal segments and a row of spots on each side testaceous. Femora mottled with brown. Fore wings tawny. Length of the body 27—30 lines; expansion of the wings 66—76 lines.

a, *b*. Ceram. From Madame Ida Pfeiffer's collection.

Genus 134. SANAA.

Mas et fœm. Corpus robustum. Verticis carina lata, conica, subexcavata, apice subincisa. Oculi prominuli, fere rotundi. Palpi apice clavati, truncati. Styli lamina subgenitalis breves, lati, conici. Oviductus subarcuatus, subtilissime serratus, abdomini æquilongus. Pedes robusti, breviusculi; femora inermia subtus laminata et incisa; tibiæ biseriatim spinulosæ. Alæ quatuor æquilongæ.

Male and female. Body stout. Head a little narrower than the fore border of the prothorax; keel of the vertex broad, conical, slightly concave, slightly notched at the tip. Eyes prominent, nearly round. Antennæ slender, very long. Apical joint of the four palpi clavate, truncated. Prothorax with two transverse furrows which converge on each side; fore border more rounded than the hind border. Subgenital lamina broad, elongated, with two short flat conical styles. Oviduct slightly curved, minutely serrated above, as long as the abdomen. Legs stout, rather short; femora unarmed; laminated and notched beneath; tibiæ with a few very minute spines in two rows beneath. Wings of equal length. Fore wings rather broad, rounded at the tips.

1. Sanaa imperialis.

Acanthodis imperialis, *White*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* xviii. 23, pl. 1, f. 1. *Westw. Orient. Ent.* pl. 25, f. 1.

In one of the specimens here registered the left hind tibia has a rudimentary tibia and tarsus beneath at two-thirds of the length.

a. Silhet. From Mr. Sowerby's collection.
b—*d*. Silhet. From the Rev. Mr. Stainforth's collection.
e. North Hindostan. From Dr. Hooker's collection.

2. Sanaa? Donovani.

Acanthodis Donovani, *Westw. Orient. Ent.* pl. 25, f. 2.

Hindostan.

3. Sanaa? quadrituberculatus.

Pseudophyllus quadrituberculatus, *Westw. Orient. Ent.* pl. 16, f. 3.

Hindostan. Prince of Wales' Island.

Genus 135. TEGRA.

Fœm. Corpus sat robustum. Verticis carina conica, vix excavata, apice truncata et subincisa. Oculi rotundi, valde prominuli. Palpi quatuor apice clavati, truncati. Prothorax postice rugulosus; margo anticus subtruncatus, bituberculatus. Oviductus arcuatus, subtilissime serratus, abdomini æquilongus. Pedes robusti; femora inermia, subtus laminata et incisa; tibiæ spinulosæ. Alæ quatuor longæ.

Female. Body rather stout. Head a little narrower than the fore border of the prothorax; keel of the vertex conical, hardly excavated, truncated and slightly notched at the tip. Eyes round, very prominent. Apical joint of the four palpi clavate, truncated, Antennæ long, slender. Prothorax with a very slight longitudinal line and with two impressed transverse lines which are abbreviated and united on each side; fore border advanced and truncated and with a tubercle on each side of the truncated part; hind part rugulose; hind border rounded. Oviduct curved upward, minutely serrated above, as long as the abdomen. Legs stout; femora (the middle pair especially) laminated and notched beneath; tibiæ with a few very minute spines beneath; middle tibiæ slightly laminated. Wings long, of equal length. Fore wings rather broad, much rounded at the tips. Hind wings rather narrow.

The shape of the wings and the curved oviduct distinguish this genus from *Sanaa*.

1. Tegra Novæ-Hollandiæ.

Locusta Novæ-Hollandiæ, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 202, pl. 19, f. 4.

a. Australia. Presented by the Entomological Club.

2. Tegra? octoseriata.

Locusta (Phaneroptera) octoseriata, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 195, pl. 19. f. 5.

Java.

Genus 136. MERONCIDIUS.

Meroncidius, *Serv. Rev.* 53; *Hist. Orth.* 448 — Acanthodis, p., *Brullé, Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 700.

Nearly all the known species of this genus are included in the following synopsis. The species here described agree in the following characters:—Vertex with a double lanceolate keel. Oviduct very minutely serrated above. Femora with one row of spines; four anterior tibiæ with two rows of spines; hind tibiæ with four rows. Fore wings narrow, minutely reticulated.

A. Prothoracis discus non dentatus.

a. Alæ posticæ pallido fasciatæ aut maculatæ.

* Alæ anticæ longæ.

† Prothorax albido non vittatus.

‡ Alæ posticæ venis transversis obscuris.
§ Prothorax lineatus aut vittatus.
+ Femora antica vix spinulosa. - - - aquilinus.
++ Femora antica spinosa. - - - - submaculatus.
§§ Prothorax innotatus.
+ Femora antica non spinosa. - - - - humilis.
++ Femora antica spinosa. - - - - - macularis.
‡‡ Alæ posticæ venis transversis albis. - - specularis.
†† Prothorax albido vittatus. - - - - albido-marginatus.
** Alæ anticæ breviusculæ.
† Alæ posticæ pallido marginatæ. - - - circumcinctus.
†† Alæ posticæ pallido non marginatæ. - - micropterus.
b. Alæ posticæ non maculatæ nec fasciatæ.
* Pedes pilosi.
† Alæ longæ.
‡ Femora postica albido plagiata. - - - - varius.
‡‡ Femora postica non plagiata. - - scariosus.
†† Alæ breves. - - - - - - - brachypterus.
** Pedes non pilosi.
† Alæ posticæ sectoribus albidis.
‡ Alæ anticæ venis apud costam pallidis.
§ Alæ anticæ innotatæ. - - - - circumdatus.
+ Prothorax bivittatus. - - - - - - scops.
++ Prothorax non vittatus.
§§ Alæ anticæ notatæ. - - - - - tenebrosus.
‡‡ Alæ anticæ venis apud costam nigricantibus. - inficitus.
†† Alæ posticæ sectoribus obscuris.
‡ Prothorax univittatus.
§ Alæ anticæ notatæ.
+ Alæ posticæ nigricantes. - - - - discoidalis.
++ Alæ posticæ pallide cinereæ. - - - - lativittatus.
§§ Alæ anticæ non notatæ. - - - - Degeeri.
‡‡ Prothorax bivittatus.
§ Alæ posticæ cinereæ. - - - - - subnotatus.
§§ Alæ posticæ fuscæ. - - - - - - fumosus.
‡‡‡ Prothorax non vittatus.
§ Prothoracis discus niger. - - - - conspersus.
§§ Prothorax nigro marginatus. - - - submarginatus.
§§§ Prothorax nigro non marginatus.
+ Alæ anticæ postice pallido maculatæ. - - marginatus.
++ Alæ anticæ pallido non-maculatæ.
o. Alæ anticæ rufo marginatæ. - - - - ruficornis.
oo. Alæ anticæ rufo non marginatæ.
→ Alæ anticæ nigro notatæ. - - - - indistinctis.
→→ Alæ anticæ nigro non notatæ.
++ Alæ anticæ venis transversis nigro marginatis. - tessellatus.
++++ Alæ anticæ venis nigro non marginatis.
ᔓ Alæ posticæ nigricantes. - - - - maginifer.
ᔓᔓ Alæ posticæ fuscæ. - - - - - - ochraceus.
ᔓᔓᔓ Alæ posticæ cinereæ.
X. Prothorax sulcis transversis valde determinatis. - obscurus.
XX. Prothoracis sulcis transversis sat distinctis.

V. Alæ posticæ sectoribus obscuris.
A. Antennæ non fasciatæ. - - - - - innotatus.
AA. Antennæ fasciatæ. - - - - - inornatus.
VV. Alæ posticæ sectoribus albidis. - - - - immunis.
XXX. Prothorax vix sulcatus. - - - - - regina.
B. Prothoracis discus dentatus. - - - - marmoratus.

1. Meroncidius obscurus.

obscurus, *Serv. Rev.* 53; *Hist. Orth.* 449, pl. 10, f. 2—Locusta coriacea? *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 40—Acanthodis glabrata, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 700.

Cayenne.

Var.? Fœm. *Fulvus; caput breve, carinula albida lanceolata sulcata apice obtusa, labro flavescente; prothorax scaber, margine postico vix concavo; pedes crassi; alæ anticæ angustæ, subtiliter reticulatæ, areolis nonnullis magnis; alæ posticæ cinereæ, fusco venosæ, paullo breviores.*

Female. Tawny. Head smooth; keel of the vertex whitish, lanceolate, furrowed, obtuse at the tip; front transversely and very finely striated, lanceolate between the sockets of the antennæ; labrum yellowish. Antennæ much more than twice the length of the body. Prothorax scabrous, paler on each side, with two strongly impressed transverse lines; fore border slightly rounded; sides straight; hind border slightly elevated, very slightly excavated in the middle. Legs thick; spines small, with black tips; four anterior femora with three spines in one row; hind femora four-sevenths of the length of the fore wings, with six spines, of which the first and second are rudimentary and the third is very small; four anterior tibiæ with two rows of spines; hind tibiæ with four rows, of which the upper one and the under one are less complete than the others. Fore wings narrow, rounded at the tips, minutely reticulated, the areolets thus formed in front of the scapular vein larger than those elsewhere; primary areolets very large, scapular and externo-medial vein separate along the whole length, slightly diverging from each other beyond the middle; externo-medial emitting two forked branches, one beyond the middle, the other nearer the tip; interno-medial forked near the tip. Hind wings cinereous, a little shorter than the fore wings; veins brown. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 45 lines.

a. ——— ? From Mr. Children's collection.

2. Meroncidius aquilinus.

Gryllus (Tettigonia) aquilina, *Linn. Mus. Lud.* 133. *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 9, f. 34—Locusta aquilina, *Deg. Ins.* iii. 450, pl. 38, f. 6; pl. 39, f. 1—Acanthodis aquilina, *Serv. Rev.* 54; *Hist. Orth.* 451. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 701.

Brazil. Surinam.

Var? Fœm. *Fulvus, testaceo aut iridescente varius; frons subsulcata; antennæ piceæ, testaceo fasciatæ; prothorax nigro indeterminate bivittatus; oviductus basi piceus, apicem versus ferrugineus; pedes testacei, nigricante varii; alæ anticæ testaceo reticulatæ, fulvo venosæ, nigricante confertim notatæ; alæ posticæ nigræ, pallido maculatæ.*

Female.—Tawny, here and there testaceous or greenish. Front with a very slight longitudinal furrow. Eyes ferruginous, round, prominent. Antennæ piceous, testaceous at the base and with many testaceous bands. Prothorax with two slender irregular black stripes and with two strongly marked transverse impressed lines. Oviduct almost straight, piceous at the base, ferruginous towards the tip, somewhat longer than the abdomen. Legs testaceous, stout, irregularly mottled with blackish; spines wholly testaceous. Fore wings with numerous blackish marks adjoining the veins, longer by two lines than the hind wings, tapering from the base to the tips; veins tawny; reticulation pale testaceous; areolets mostly large and regular; scapular vein parallel and approximate to the externo-medial till near the tip, where it diverges and is ramose. Hind wings black, with very numerous pellucid spots which form irregular bands; space along the exterior border blackish with black-clouded veins; longitudinal veins tawny. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 62 lines.

a. Para. Presented by R. Graham, Esq.

3. Meroncidius humilis.

Acanthodis humilis, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 455.

Brazil.

4. Meroncidius specularis.

Locusta specularis? *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 38—Acanthodis specularis, *Serv. Rev.* 54—Acanthodis immaculipennis, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 453.

Brazil.

Var.? Fœm. *Fulvus; caput antice viridescens, vertice nigro-strigato, carina albida; prothorax subtuberculatus, piceo septemvittatus; abdominis segmenta piceo fasciata; oviductus niger, basi fulvus; alæ anticæ albido reticulatæ, testaceo venosæ, nigro maculatæ; alæ posticæ nigricantes.*

Female. Tawny, rather stout. Head with some irregular longitudinal black streaks on the vertex; keel between the antennæ whitish; fore part greenish. Eyes testaceous, round, prominent. Antennæ brown, whitish at the base beneath. Prothorax thinly and minutely tuberculate, with seven irregular piceous stripes, of which the two inner pair are incomplete. Abdomen with piceous bands on the hind borders of the segments. Oviduct black, tawny towards the base, almost straight, as long as the abdomen. Legs stout, partly clouded with piceous; spines whitish towards the tips, which are black; hind femora five-eighths of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings longer by two lines than the hind wings, tapering from the base to the tips, with many black spots adjoining the testaceous veins; reticulation whitish testaceous; areolets mostly large and regular; scapular

vein parallel to the externo-medial for two-thirds of the length from the base, where it diverges to the costa. Hind wings blackish, with some bands formed by cinereous spots; longitudinal veins ferruginous; transverse veinlets or sectors white, irregular. Length of the body 20—26 lines; expansion of the fore wings 52 lines.

Var. β.—Fore wings without black marks; veins and reticulation tawny.

a. Mexico. From Mr. Argent's collection.
b, c. Oajaca. From M. Sallé's collection.
d. Vera Cruz. From M. Sallé's collection.

5. Meroncidius albomarginatus.

Acanthodis albomarginata, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 457.

Cayenne.

6. Meroncidius circumcinctus.

Acanthodis circumcincta, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 456.

7. Meroncidius micropterus.

Acanthodis microptera, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 456.

Brazil.

8. Meroncidius scariosus.

scariosa, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 700.

The description of this species is too short to identify it with *M. varius*.

Brazil.

9. Meroncidius brachypterus.

Acanthodis brachyptera, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 700.

Brazil.

10. Meroncidius scops.

Acanthodis scops, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 702.

Bahia.

11. Meroncidius Degeeri.

Meroncidium Degeeri, *Stal, Eug. Resa*, 322.

Isle St. Joseph, Panama.

Var.? Fœm. *Testaceus, sat gracilis; vertex piceus; frons piceo nigroque quinque vittata; labrum albidum, antice nigrum; prothorax subtiliter tuberculatus, piceo latissime univittatus, nigro marginatus; venter piceus; oviductus nigro marginatus; pedes robusti; alæ anticæ cinereæ, angustæ, albido reticulatæ, testaceo venosæ; alæ posticæ cinereæ.*

Female. Testaceous, rather slender. Vertex piceous; front thinly punctured, with three black stripes and with two exterior piceous stripes;

labrum whitish, black towards the tip. Eyes tawny, nearly round. Prothorax finely tuberculate, with a very broad piceous stripe, with two impressed transverse lines, and with an abbreviated slightly impressed longitudinal line; fore border and hind border black. Abdomen beneath mostly piceous. Oviduct very slightly curved, black above and beneath except towards the base, as long as the abdomen. Legs stout; spines black: hind femora nearly two-thirds of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings cinereous, narrow, longer by one line and a half than the hind wings; veins testaceous; reticulation whitish; areolets large, regular; scapular vein and externo-medial approximate to each other till near the tip, where they are ramose. Hind wings cinereous; veins testaceous. Length of the body 15 lines; expansion of the fore wings 40 lines.

a. West Coast of America. Presented by Capt. Kellett and Lieut. Wood.

12. Meroncidius arenosus.

Acanthodis arenosa, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 700.

Bahia.

13. Meroncidius ochraceus.

Locusta ochracea, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 13, f. 52—Locusta reticulata? *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 40—Locusta falconaria? *Deg. Ins.* iii. pl. 39, f. 4—Acanthodis ochracea, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 701.

Brazil.

Var. Fœm. *Testaceus, subtus flavus; prothorax lineis duabus transversis bene determinatis sulcisque quatuor obliquis nigro marginatis, margine postico subascendente; pedes robusti; alæ anticæ angustæ; alæ posticæ obscure cinereæ, apud costam pallide cinereæ, venis testaceis, sectoribus transversis fuscis.*

Female. Testaceous, yellow beneath. Head smooth, with an elongate-conical furrowed keel which is contiguous to the lanceolate part of the front between the sockets of the antennæ. Eyes brown, prominent, nearly round. Prothorax slightly rugulose, with two strongly impressed transverse lines which are irregularly bordered with black; two short oblique furrows on each side also bordered with black; hind border somewhat elevated. Cerci setose, slightly curved. Oviduct very slightly curved, black at the tip, as long as the abdomen. Legs stout; spines with black tips; hind femora rather less than two-thirds of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings narrow, longer by four lines than the hind wings; areolets large, irregular. Hind wings dark cinereous; longitudinal veins testaceous; transverse veins brown; costal space pale cinereous, with large areolets and with pale testaceous veins. Length of the body 24 lines; expansion of the fore wings 79 lines.

a. America.

14. Meroncidius marmoratus.

Acanthodis marmorata, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 701.

a, *b*. Brazil. From Mr. Stevens' collection.
c, *d*. ——? From Mr. Children's collection.

15. Meroncidius Mexicanus.

Acanthodis Mexicana, *Sauss. Rev. Zool.* 1859, 207.

Mexico.

16. Meroncidius Aztecus.

Acanthodis Azteca, *Sauss. Rev. Zool.* 1859, 207.

Mexico.

17. Meroncidius Toltecus.

Acanthodis Tolteca, *Sauss. Rev. Zool.* 1859, 207.

Mexico.

18. Meroncidius reginus.

Acanthodis regina, *Sauss. Rev. Zool.* 1859, 207.

Mexico.

19. Meroncidius conspersus.

Meroncidium conspersum, *Scudder, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

Napo or Maranon.

20. Meroncidius subguttatus.

Mas. *Fulvus, sat gracilis; caput subtilissime rugulosum, verticis disco nigricante; prothorax rugulosus, vittis duabus nigris sat latis, margine antico subangulato; laminæ subgenitalis styli nigri, longi, lineares; pedes robusti, brevinsculi, piceo nebulosi; alæ anticæ fusco maculatæ, albido-testaceo reticulatæ; alæ posticæ nigricantes, breviores, areolis cinereo maculatis.*

Male. Tawny, rather slender, paler beneath. Head very finely rugulose; disk of the vertex blackish. Eyes testaceous, very prominent. Prothorax rugulose, with two transverse impressed lines and with two rather broad black stripes; fore border slightly angular; hind border slightly rounded. Subgenital lamina elongate, with two long black slender cylindrical styles. Legs stout, rather short; femora and tibiæ mottled with piceous; spines with black tips. Fore wings longer by one line and a half than the hind wings, with many small pale brown spots; reticulation whitish testaceous; interior border interruptedly blackish. Hind wings blackish, with a cinereous spot in each areolet; veins tawny; transverse sectors blackish. Length of the body 13 lines; expansion of the fore wings 26 lines.

a. Jamaica. From Mr. Gosse's collection.

21. Meroncidius macularis.

Fœm. *Viridis, robustus; caput antice albidum; antennæ pallide testaceæ, basi fuscescentes; oviductus testaceus, abdomine paullo longior, dimidio apicali nigro; alæ posticæ nigricantes, pallido maculatæ.*

Female. Green, stout, testaceous beneath. Fore part of the head mostly whitish. Eyes testaceous, round, prominent. Antennæ pale testaceous, brownish at the base. Prothorax smooth, with two transverse

impressed lines. Oviduct testaceous, almost straight, black for half the length from the tip, a little longer than the abdomen. Legs stout; spines with black tips; hind femora nearly three-fifths of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings tapering slightly towards the tips, longer by two lines than the hind wings; areolets mostly large and regular; scapular vein approximate to the externo-medial till near the tip, where it is branching. Hind wings blackish, with very numerous pellucid spots which form irregular bands; costal space pellucid; veins testaceous. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 62 lines.

a. ——— ?

22. Meroncidius varius.

Mas. *Testaceus; caput nigricante maculatum et unifasciatum, labro albido; antennæ ferrugineo fasciatæ; prothorax nigricante octovittatus, sulco antico abbreviato, margine antico producto unituberculato; laminæ subgenitalis styli lanceolati, pilosi, longissimi, subtus excavati; pedes robusti, nigricante nebulosi, tibiis intermediis subdilatatis; alæ anticæ cinereæ, longæ, nigricante maculatæ, viridi venosæ et reticulatæ, basi albido reticulatæ; alæ posticæ nigricantes, paullo longiores, apud costam diaphanæ.*

Male. Testaceous. Head with blackish spots along the hind border, and with an irregular blackish band adjoining the keels, which are connected and obtuse in front; labrum whitish. Antennæ with ferruginous bands; first and second joints partly blackish. Prothorax with eight irregular blackish stripes; the middle pair connected where they are traversed by the two furrows, of which the fore one is abbreviated and the hind one curved; fore border much rounded, with a small tubercle; hind border rounded, slightly elevated. Styles of the subgenital lamina lanceolate, pilose, concave beneath, very long. Legs stout, slightly pilose, partly clouded with blackish; hind femora a little less than five-sevenths of the length of the fore wings; middle tibiæ slightly dilated; spines on the upper side of the hind tibiæ black towards the base. Fore wings cinereous, much longer than the body, a little shorter than the hind wings; veins and reticulation green, the latter whitish towards the base; some small blackish marks adjoining the veins; scapular vein approximate to the externo-medial till near the tip, where it diverges to the costa. Hind wings blackish, pellucid and with testaceous veins along the costa. Length of the body 16 lines; expansion of the fore wings 45 lines.

a. Santarem. From Mr. Bates' collection.

23. Meroncidius circumdatus.

Fœm. *Fulvus, sat gracilis; antennæ piceæ, testaceo fasciatæ; prothorax subtiliter tuberculatus, piceo interrupte bivittatus; oviductus niger, subarcuatus, basi testaceus, abdomine paullo longior; pedes robusti; alæ anticæ angustæ; alæ posticæ nigricantes, breviores, cinereo marginatæ.*

Female. Tawny, rather slender. Head smooth, shining in front. Antennæ piceous, testaceous towards the base and with testaceous bands. Prothorax minutely tuberculate, with two abbreviated and irregular piceous stripes, and with two transverse impressed lines. Oviduct black, slightly

curved, testaceous towards the base, a little longer than the abdomen. Legs stout; hind femora three-fifths of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings narrow, longer by one line and a half than the hind wings; areolets large; scapular vein and externo-medial approximate and parallel to each other, connected towards the tip. Hind wings blackish, with a narrow cinereous border; longitudinal veins tawny; transverse veins white. Length of the body 13 lines; expansion of the fore wings 33 lines.

a. Oajaca. From M. Salle's collection.

24. Meroncidius tenebrosus.

Fœm. *Testaceus; caput fuscescente septem-vittatum, labro flavo; antennæ fusco fasciatæ; prothorax scaber, nigricante trivittatus; abdominis dorsum fulvum testaceo conspersum; oviductus niger, basi testaceus; pedes robusti, fusco plagiati aut fasciati; alæ anticæ cinereæ, angustæ, fusco maculatæ; alæ posticæ nigricantes, sectoribus transversis albidis.*

Female. Testaceous. Head smooth, with seven brownish stripes, of which the middle one is extremely broad; labrum yellow. Antennæ with many brown bands. Prothorax scabrous, with three irregular blackish stripes and with two strongly impressed transverse lines. Abdomen above tawny, thickly speckled with pale testaceous. Cerci pale testaceous, slightly curved. Oviduct black, slightly curved, testaceous towards the base, as long as the abdomen. Legs stout, with several brown blotches or irregular bands; spines with black tips; hind femora with rather more than two-thirds of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings cinereous, narrow, shorter by two lines than the hind wings, with many brown spots, some of which are connected in the disk; areolets rather large, mostly regular. Hind wings blackish; longitudinal veins black; transverse veins whitish. Length of the body 15 lines; expansion of the fore wings 35 lines.

a. Oajaca. From M. Sallé's collection.

25. Meroncidius inficitus.

Mas et fœm. *Fulvus; caput testaceum, antice flavum, carinis fuscis; antennæ piceæ; prothorax scaber, marginibus antico et postico vittisque duabus interruptis nigris; styli subclavati; oviductus rectus, apicem versus niger, abdomine multo brevior; pedes robusti, femoribus anticis nigricante trifasciatis; alæ anticæ breviusculæ, pallide cinereæ, albido reticulatæ, fulvo venosæ, fusco postice maculatæ; alæ posticæ nigricantes, breviores, venulis transversis albis.*

Male and female.—Tawny, with the usual structure. Head testaceous, smooth, with two brown keels which are approximate in front, where they are contiguous to the brown projection of the front; fore part yellow, smooth. Antennæ piceous, tawny towards the base. Prothorax scabrous, with two irregular more or less interrupted black stripes and with two transverse strongly marked impressed lines; fore border, hind border and the hind part of each side border black; an occasional blackish mark adjoining the fore border. Cerci obtuse, much thicker in the male than in the female. Subgenital lamina with subclavate styles. Oviduct straight,

black towards the tip, much shorter than the abdomen. Legs stout; spines black or with black tips; hind femora a little more than two-thirds of the length of the fore wings, with three irregular blackish bands. Wings rather short. Fore wings pale cinereous, longer by one line and a half than the hind wings; areolets large, irregular; some elongated brown spots along the interior border; veins tawny, blackish between the scapular and the costa; reticulation whitish. Hind wings blackish; longitudinal veins tawny; transverse veins white. Length of the body 15—22 lines; expansion of the fore wings 30—39 lines.

a, *b*. ——? Presented by Major-Gen. Hardwicke.

26. Meroncidius discoidalis.

Mas. *Fulvus; vertex et prothoracis discus picei; prothorax rugulosus, nigricante bivittatus; styli longi, cylindrici; pedes robusti; alæ anticæ testaceo reticulatæ et venosæ, nigricante notatæ; alæ posticæ breviores, nigro-cinereæ.*

Male. Tawny. Vertex of the head and disk of the prothorax piceous. Head pale testaceous, with two piceous stripes on each side between the eye and the hind border. Eyes tawny, round, prominent. Antennæ brown, tawny at the base. Prothorax rugulose, with two irregular blackish stripes and with two strongly impressed transverse lines. Cerci very thick, slightly curved. Styles long, cylindrical. Legs stout, mostly testaceous; spines with black tips; hind femora five-eighths of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings cinereous, tapering slightly towards the tips, longer by three lines than the hind wings, with many blackish not reticulated marks adjoining the veins, which like the reticulation are pale testaceous; areolets mostly large and regular; scapular vein parallel to the externo-medial till near the tip, where it diverges to the costa. Hind wings blackish cinereous; veins ferruginous, testaceous along the costa; sectors regular. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 46 lines.

a. Jamaica. From Mr. Gosse's collection.

27. Meroncidius lativittatus.

Mas. *Fulvus, gracilis; caput antice nigrum; prothorax tuberculatus, piceo latissime univittatus; styli lineares; pedes sat graciles; alæ anticæ angustæ, nigro subtiliter notatæ; alæ posticæ cinereæ.*

Male. Tawny, slender. Head smooth, shining; fore part black. Eyes piceous. Prothorax tuberculate, with a very broad piceous stripe and with two strongly impressed transverse lines. Styles of the subgenital lamina linear. Legs rather slender; hind femora nearly two-thirds of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings narrow, longer by one line and a half than the hind wings, with many minute black marks, which all join the veins. Hind wings cinereous; longitudinal veins brown; transverse veins paler. Length of the body 13 lines; expansion of the fore wings 26 lines.

a. Santarem. From Mr. Bates' collection.

28. MERONCIDIUS SUBNOTATUS.

Fœm. *Fulvus; caput pallide testaceum, fusco quinque-vittatum; prothorax subrugulosus, nigro bivittatus; oviductus fere rectus, apice niger, abdomine paullo longior; pedes robusti; alæ anticæ angustæ, cinereæ, albido reticulatæ, viridi venosæ, nigricante maculatæ; alæ posticæ cinereæ, breviores.*

Female. Tawny, with the usual structure. Head smooth, pale testaceous, with five brown stripes above; the three middle stripes very broad, united in front; front transverse and very finely striated. Prothorax slightly rugulose, with two strongly impressed transverse lines. Oviduct almost straight, black at the tip, a little longer than the abdomen. Legs stout, with black-tipped spines; hind femora five-eighths of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings narrow, cinereous, longer by two lines than the hind wings, with several irregular blackish spots; areolets large; veins green; reticulation whitish; space between the scapular vein and the externo-medial pellucid. Hind wings cinereous; longitudinal veins tawny, transverse veins brown. Length of the body 20 lines; expansion of the fore wings 52 lines.

a. ——? Presented by the Entomological Club.

Mas. *Testaceus, sat gracilis; vertex disco vittisque duabus fuscescentibus; frons fuscescens; antennæ obscure rufescentes; prothorax tuberculatus, nigro bivittatus; abdomen nigricante notatum; lamina subgenitalis producta, stylis duobus longis cylindricis setulosis instructa; pedes validi, femoribus nigricante notatis; alæ anticæ angustæ, albido reticulatæ, viridi venosæ, fusco maculatæ; alæ posticæ obscure cinereæ.*

Male. Testaceous, rather slender. Vertex brownish, testaceous and with a brownish stripe on each side; front brownish, thinly punctured. Eyes tawny, nearly round. Antennæ dark reddish, testaceous at the base. Prothorax tuberculate, with two strongly impressed transverse lines, with an indistinct longitudinal impressed line, and with two irregular black stripes. Abdomen and femora mottled with blackish. Subgenital lamina elongate, with two long cylindrical setulose styles. Legs rather stout; spines with black tips; hind femora a little less than five-sevenths of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings narrow, longer by nearly three lines than the hind wings, with several small brown spots, those along the interior border elongated; veins green; reticulation whitish; areolets large, mostly regular; scapular vein and externo-medial nearly parallel to each other, ramose towards the tip. Hind wings dark cinereous; longitudinal veins tawny; transverse veins brown. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 46 lines.

b. Jamaica.

29. MERONCIDIUS FUMOSUS.

Fœm. *Fulvus; caput pallide testaceum, fuscescente septem-vittatum, antice flavum fulvo quinque-vittatum; prothorax tuberculatus, fusco bivittatus; oviductus apicem versus niger; pedes robusti; alæ anticæ angustæ, cinereæ, albido reticulatæ, testacco venosæ, fusco maculatæ; alæ posticæ obscure cinereæ.*

Female. Tawny, with the usual structure. Head smooth, pale testaceous, with seven brownish stripes above; middle stripe conical, very broad; inner and outer pair broad; middle pair slender; fore part yellow; front almost smooth, with five irregular tawny stripes. Prothorax tuberculate, with two irregular brown stripes and with two strongly impressed transverse lines. Oviduct almost straight, black towards the tip, as long as the abdomen. Legs stout; spines with black tips; hind femora a little less than five-eighths of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings narrow, cinereous, longer by three lines than the hind wings, with many irregular brown spots; areolets large; veins testaceous; reticulation whitish. Hind wings dark cinereous; longitudinal veins ferruginous; transverse veins paler. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 52 lines.

The fore wings are broader at the tips than those of *M. subnotatus*, and the transverse veins towards the exterior border of the hind wings are much more numerous.

a. ——— ?

30. Meroncidius submarginatus.

Fœm. *Testaceus; caput nigro trilineatum, fronte clypeoque viridibus; oculi nigro conspersi; antennæ rufescentes; prothorax tuberculatus, nigro marginatus; oviductus apicem versus niger; pedes nigro-spinosi; alæ anticæ angustæ; alæ posticæ nigricante cinereæ, fusco venosæ.*

Female. Testaceous. Head with three very irregular black longitudinal lines on the vertex; keel black; front and clypeus green, thinly punctured. Eyes speckled with black. Antennæ reddish, testaceous at the base. Prothorax tuberculate, with two strongly impressed transverse lines and with a slight abbreviated longitudinal impressed line; fore border and hind border black. Oviduct hardly curved, black towards the tip, as long as the abdomen. Legs moderately stout; spines black; hind femora five-ninths of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings narrow, longer by one line and a half than the hind wings; areolets large, mostly regular; scapular vein parallel and approximate to the externo-medial till near the tip, where they diverge. Hind wings blackish cinereous; veins brown. Length of the body 15 lines; expansion of the fore wings 38 lines.

a. Para. Presented by Sir E. Home.

31. Meroncidius marginatus.

Fœm. *Fulvus; caput antice albidum; antennæ fuscæ, testaceo annulatæ; prothorax subtiliter rugulosus; oviductus niger, basi testaceus; pedes testacei; alæ anticæ vitta postica fusca testaceo maculata; alæ posticæ cinereæ.*

Female. Tawny. Fore part of the head whitish. Eyes brown, round, prominent. Antennæ brown, with numerous testaceous rings. Prothorax finely rugulose, with two transverse impressed lines. Oviduct black, testaceous towards the base, almost straight, rather longer than the abdomen. Legs testaceous, moderately stout; spines with black tips; hind femora about five-eighths of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings with a brown stripe along the interior border, interrupted by pale testaceous spots;

veins brownish; areolets large, regular; scapular vein parallel and approximate to the externo-medial till near the tip, where it diverges to the costa. Hind wings cinereous. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 48 lines.

a. Para. From Mr. Badgerly's collection.

32. Meroncidius ruficornis.

Mas. *Ferrugineus, sat gracilis; caput antice fulvum; palpi testacei; antennæ rufæ; prothorax tuberculatus; styli longi, cylindrici; alæ anticæ breviusculæ, margine interiore rufo, venis testaceo variis; alæ posticæ nigricantes.*

Male. Ferruginous, rather slender. Fore part of the head tawny; front thinly punctured. Eyes whitish, prominent, nearly round. Palpi testaceous. Antennæ red, ferruginous at the base. Prothorax tuberculate, with two strongly impressed transverse lines, between which there is a slight longitudinal impressed line. Abdominal appendages pilose; cerci stout, lanceolate. Styles of the subgenital lamina long, cylindrical. Legs stout; spines testaceous, with black tips; hind femora a little shorter than the fore wings. Fore wings not extending to the tip of the abdomen; interior border red; veins partly testaceous; areolets mostly large and regular; scapular and externo-medial converging from the base to near the tip. Hind wings blackish, a little shorter than the fore wings. Length of the body 17 lines; expansion of the fore wings 24 lines.

a. ——— ?

33. Meroncidius indistinctus.

Mas. *Fulvus, sat gracilis; caput antice lutescens, vertice viridescente; prothorax tuberculatus; styli graciles, cylindrici; pedes sat graciles; alæ anticæ cinereæ, sat angustæ, fusco notatæ, testaceo reticulatæ et venosæ; alæ posticæ nigricantes, fulvo venosæ.*

Male. Tawny, rather slender. Vertex of the head pale greenish; fore part pale luteous; front rather thinly punctured. Eyes reddish, very prominent. Prothorax tuberculate, with two strongly impressed transverse lines and with a slight longitudinal impressed line. Abdominal appendages pilose; cerci curved, obtuse, very thick; styles of the subgenital lamina slender, cylindrical. Legs rather slender; spines with black tips; hind femora a little less than two-thirds of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings cinereous, rather narrow, with several small irregular brown marks; veins and reticulation pale testaceous; areolets mostly large and regular; scapular vein parallel to the externo-medial till near the tip, where it diverges to the costa. Hind wings blackish; veins tawny. Length of the body 17 lines; expansion of the fore wings 42 lines.

a. Mexico or Brazil. From Mr. Argent's collection.

34. Meroncidius tessellatus.

Mas. *Fulvus, sat gracilis; vertex et prothorax ferruginei; prothorax tuberculatus; pedes sat graciles; alæ anticæ angustæ, pallide luteæ, venis testaceis, fusco marginatis; alæ posticæ nigro-cinereæ.*

Male. Tawny, rather slender. Head above, antennæ and prothorax ferruginous. Head smooth, shining in front. Eyes testaceous. Prothorax tuberculate, with two strongly impressed transverse lines. Legs rather slender; middle tibiæ without spines above; hind femora four-sevenths of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings narrow, pale luteous, longer by one line than the hind wings; veins testaceous, partly and very irregularly bordered with brown; areolets large, mostly regular; scapular vein and externo-medial very approximate till near the tip, where they are united. Hind wings blackish cinereous; veins brown. Length of the body 17 lines; expansion of the fore wings 42 lines.

a. Archidona. From Mr. Stevens' collection.

35. Meroncidius marginifer.

Mas et fœm. *Fulvus, crassus; frons picea; palpi pallide testacei; prothorax rugulosus; pectus et venter nigro maculata; lamina subgenitalis testaceo; oviductus abdomini aquilongus; pedes validi; alæ anticæ sat angustæ, testaceo venosæ; alæ posticæ nigræ, ferrugineo marginatæ.*

Male and female. Tawny, very stout. Front mostly piceous, rather thickly punctured. Eyes livid, round, prominent. Palpi pale testaceous. Antennæ more than twice the length of the body. Prothorax rugulose, with two strongly impressed transverse lines and with a slight longitudinal impressed line. Pectus and under side of abdomen with black spots on each side. Cerci and subgenital lamina testaceous; the former stout, lanceolate. Oviduct almost straight, as long as the abdomen. Legs rather stout; spines with black tips; hind femora nearly two-thirds of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings rather narrow, a little longer than the hind wings; veins testaceous; areolets mostly large and regular; scapular and externo-medial converging slightly from the base, nearly connected at the end of the scapular. Hind wings black, ferruginous along the border. Length of the body 18—19 lines; expansion of the fore wings 40 lines.

a. Brazil. From Mr. Stevens' collection.
b. Brazil. Presented by Dr. Busk.

36. Meroncidius innotatus.

Mas. *Testaceus, sat gracilis; labrum albidum; antennæ rufescentes; prothorax tuberculatus; lamina subgenitalis longissima, stylis longissimis instructa; pedes nigro spinosi; alæ anticæ sat angustæ; alæ posticæ cinereæ, fulvo venosæ.*

Male. Testaceous, rather slender, paler beneath. Head shining in front; labrum whitish. Eyes brown, nearly round. Antennæ reddish. Prothorax tuberculate, with two strongly impressed transverse lines, the hinder intersected by an extremely short longitudinal impressed line. Subgenital lamina very long, with two very long styles, which very slightly increase in breadth towards the tips. Legs with black spines; hind femora nearly two-thirds of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings rather narrow, longer by one line and a half than the hind wings; areolets mostly large and regular; scapular vein and externo-medial very approxi-

mate, united near the tip. Hind wings cinereous; veins tawny. Length of the body 14 lines; expansion of the fore wings 42 lines.

a. Bogota. From Mr. Stevens' collection.

37. Meroncidius inornatus.

Mas. *Fulvus, sat robustus; caput testaceum, labro albido-testaceo; prothorax subtiliter tuberculatus; pedes robusti; alæ anticæ cinereæ, sat angustæ, testaceo reticulatæ, fulvo venosæ; alæ posticæ obscure cinereæ.*

Male. Tawny, rather stout. Head testaceous; front thinly punctured; labrum whitish testaceous. Eyes tawny, round, very prominent. Prothorax minutely tuberculate, with two strongly impressed transverse lines and with a very indistinct longitudinal impressed line. Legs stout; spines with black tips; hind femora about two-thirds of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings cinereous, rather narrow, longer by one line and a half than the hind wings; veins tawny; reticulation pale testaceous; scapular vein and externo-medial parallel till near the tip, where the former diverges to the costa; tympanum pellucid in the right wings, brown in left ones. Hind wings dark cinereous; veins tawny. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 43 lines.

a. Monte Video. Presented by C. Darwin, Esq.

Var.? Fœm. *Piceus; caput fulvum, clypeo piceo; antennæ nigræ; prothorax tuberculatus, flavo marginatus; abdomen sordide olivaceum, segmentis ventralibus viridibus nigro marginatis; oviductus niger, basi testaceus; pedes robusti, tarsis subtus nigris; alæ anticæ fulvæ, costa pallide flava; alæ posticæ obscure cinereæ.*

Female. Piceous, with the usual structure. Head tawny, minutely punctured; clypeus piceous. Eyes blackish, prominent, nearly round. Antennæ black. Prothorax tuberculate, with a smooth pale yellow rim and with two strongly impressed transverse lines; a longitudinal impressed line apparent only where it intersects the hinder transverse line. Abdomen dingy olive-green; under side black, the disk of each segment green. Oviduct black, hardly curved, testaceous towards the base, as long as the abdomen. Legs stout; spines with black tips; hind femora a little less than two-thirds of the length of the fore wings; tarsi black beneath. Fore wings tawny, longer by two lines than the hind wings; areolets large; costa pale yellow; scapular and externo-medial approximate and parallel to each other till near the tip, where they are ramose. Hind wings dark cinereous; longitudinal veins tawny; transverse veins blackish. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 51 lines.

a. ——— ? From Mr. Children's collection.

Var.? Mas. *Testaceus; antennæ piceæ, testaceo fasciatæ; prothorax subtiliter tuberculatus; styli subclavati; pedes robusti; alæ anticæ angustæ, nigricante subpunctatæ, margine interiore nigricante-notato; alæ posticæ obscure cinereæ.*

Male. Testaceous. Head smooth; front minutely and very thinly punctured. Antennæ piceous, testaceous at the base and with several testaceous bands. Prothorax finely tuberculate, with two transverse impressed lines and with a much abbreviated longitudinal impressed line. Styles of the subgenital lamina subclavate. Legs stout; hind femora four-sevenths of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings narrow, shorter by two lines than the hind wings, with a few blackish points adjoining the veins, and with blackish points along the interior border; areolets large. Hind wings dark cinereous; longitudinal veins tawny; transverse veins brown. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 42 lines.

a. ———? From Mr. Children's collection.

38. Meroncidius immunis.

Mas. *Testaceus, gracilis; prothorax vix tuberculatus; cerci apice valde arcuati; styli fere lineares, subtus excavati; pedes graciles; alæ anticæ cinereæ, angustæ, albido reticulatæ, testaceo venosæ, tympani margine fusco; alæ posticæ pallide cinereæ.*

Male. Testaceous, slender. Head paler in front, where it is very thinly punctured. Eyes tawny, nearly round. Prothorax very slightly tuberculate, with two transverse impressed lines and with an indistinct longitudinal impressed line. Abdominal appendages pilose; cerci much curved at the tips; styles of the subgenital lamina nearly linear, concave beneath. Legs slender; spines of the femora black, with red tips and with an intermediate testaceous band; spines of the tibiæ testaceous, with piceous tips; hind femora a little more than two-thirds of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings cinereous, narrow, longer by one line and a half than the hind wings; longitudinal veins testaceous; reticulation whitish; areolets large, regular; scapular vein and externo-medial parallel to each other till near the tip, where they are ramose; tympanum partly bordered with brown. Hind wings pale cinereous; veins testaceous. Length of the body 12 lines; expansion of the fore wings 31 lines.

a. Honduras. From Mr. Miller's collection.

39. Meroncidius? crenifolius.

Locusta crenifolia, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 202, pl. 19, f. 6.

Borneo.

Genus 137. CALAMOPTERA.

1. Calamoptera Imhoffiana.

Acanthodis (Calamoptera) Imhoffiana, *Sauss. Rev. Zool.* 1861, 130.

Mexico.

Genus 138. DIACANTHODIS.

Fœm. Antennæ articulo 1o unispinoso. Prothorax margine antico acervatim spinoso, lateribus bispinosis, margine postico confertim spinoso. Oviductus longus. Pedes spinosissimi; femora supra subtusque spinosa. Alæ æquilongæ, abdomine paullo longiores. Alæ anticæ angustæ, lanceolatæ, apice rotundatæ.

1. Diacanthodis formidabilis.

Acanthodis formidabilis, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 459.

Brazil.

Genus 139. ACANTHODIS.

Acanthodis, *Serv. Rev.* 54; *Hist. Orth.* 450. *Brullé, Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 699.

1. Acanthodis coronata.

Gryllus coronatus, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 697—Locusta coronata, *Deg. Ins.* iii. 448, pl. 38, f. 5. *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 40—Acanthodis coronata, *Serv. Rev.* 54; *Hist. Orth.* 458. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 702.

Cayenne. Bahia.

a. St. Paul. From Mr. Bates' collection.

2. Acanthodis? antennata.

Acanthodis? antennatus, *Scudder, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

Napo River.

Genus 140. CYMATOMERA.

Cymatomera, *Schaum, Monats. Berl. Acad.* 1853, 777. *Stal, Ofv. K. V. Ak. Forh.* xiii. 170.

Acanthodis, p., *Serv.*

1. Cymatomera denticollis.

denticollis, *Schaum, Monats. Berl. Acad.* 1853, 777.

a—c. Natal. From M. Guienzius' collection.
d, e. East Africa. Presented by Earl Russell.
f. ———? From Mr. Children's collection.

2. Cymatomera Schaumii.

Schaumii, *Stal, Ofv. K. V. Ak. Forh.* xiii. 170—denticollis, *var.*?

Natal.

3. Cymatomera spilophora.

Fœm. *Ferruginea, nigro punctata, subtus lutea; antennæ testaceo fasciatæ; oviductus rufus, abdomini æquilongus, apicem versus niger et arcuatus; pedes nigricante subnebulosi, femoribus quatuor posterioribus obtuse dentatis, tibiis subspinulosis; alæ quatuor cinereæ; alæ anticæ nigricante maculatæ; alæ posticæ sectoribus nigricante marginatis.*

Female. Ferruginous, luteous beneath. Head, first joint of the antennæ, prothorax and legs thickly covered with black points. Keel of the vertex lanceolate, slightly furrowed. Antennæ with irregular testaceous bands. Prothorax with two transverse furrows which converge on each side; fore border a little more rounded than the hind border; a spine on each side near the middle coxæ. Oviduct red, blackish towards the tip, where it is curved upward, as long as the abdomen. Legs rather short, very slightly blackish clouded; femora laminated; four posterior femora obtusely dentate; tibiæ hardly laminated, with a few very minute black spines. Wings cinereous, very much longer than the body. Fore wings with many irregular blackish spots. Transverse veinlets of the hind wings clouded with blackish. Length of the body 16 lines; expansion of the fore wings 52 lines.

a. East Africa. Presented by Earl Russell.

4. Cymatomera rugosa.

Gryllus (Tettigonia) rugosa, *Linn. Mus. Lnd.* 132—Gryllus (Tettigonia) femorata, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 6 a, f. 22—Locusta femorata, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 37—Acanthodis rugosa, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 454.

a, b. Madras. Presented by Sir R. Sale.
c, d. North Bengal. From Lieut. Campbell's collection.
e. North Hindostan. From Mr. James' collection.
f, g. North Hindostan. From Capt. Reid's collection.
h—j. Silhet. From Mr. Sowerby's collection.
k. Silhet. From the Rev. Mr. Stainforth's collection.
l. Hindostan. Presented by Sir John Hearsay.
m. Hindostan. Presented by Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart.
n, o. Ceylon. From the Rev. Mr. Wenham's collection.
p—r. Ceylon. From Dr. Thwaites' collection.
s, t. Ceylon. Presented by Dr. Templeton.
u. Siam. Presented by J. C. Bowring, Esq.
v. Penang. Presented by J. C. Bowring, Esq.
w. Java.

5. Cymatomera viridivitta.

Fœm. *Ferrugineo, gracilis; caput antice testaceum; antennæ testaceo fasciatæ; prothorax sulcis duobus transversis testaceis; pectus et abdomen nigricantia; oviductus fulvus, nigro marginatus; pedes inermes, breviusculi, subfoliacei; alæ anticæ longæ, nigro guttatæ, vitta subcostali lata pallide viridi apicem versus attenuata; alæ posticæ cinereæ, paullo longiores, venis transversis nigricante marginatis.*

Female. Ferruginous, slender. Head shining and very oblique in front; clypeus, labrum and palpi testaceous. Eyes brown, small, round, prominent. Antennæ with pale testaceous bands. Prothorax saddle-shaped, with two distinct testaceous transverse furrows; fore border conical and extending over the hind part of the head; hind border slightly rounded and elevated. Pectus and abdomen blackish. Oviduct tawny, black-bordered, slightly curved, as long as the abdomen. Legs unarmed, rather short, varied with brown; four anterior femora and tibiæ slightly foliaceous;

hind femora about three-eighths of the length of the fore wings. Fore wings very much longer than the body, with a few black dots and with a broad pale green subcostal stripe which tapers towards the tip, to which it does not extend. Hind wings cinereous, a little longer than the fore wings; transverse veins blackish-bordered. Length of the body 14 lines; expansion of the fore wings 50 lines.

a. Malabar. Presented by S. Ward, Esq.

6. Cymatomera? consanguinea.

Acanthodis consanguinea, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 454.

The *Mecopodidæ* commence with the following genus. They have much affinity to *Decticus* and to some other genera of *Locustidæ*.

Genus 141. MECOPODA.

Mecopoda, *Serv. Rev.* 58; *Hist. Orth.* 532. *Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins.* ix. 140. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 485.

1. Mecopoda elongata.

Gryllus elongatus, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* ii. 696—Gryllus javanus, *Linn. Amœn. Acad.* vi. 396—Gryllus (Tettigonia) ferruginea, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 5 a, f. 15—Locusta elongata, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 37—Conocephalus elongatus, *Thunb. Mem. Acad. Imp. St. Pet.* v. 279—Locusta scalaris, *Thunb. Mem. Acad. Imp. St. Pet.* v. 282—Mecopoda maculata, *Serv. Rev.* 58—Mecopoda virens, *Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins.* ix. 140, pl. 13, f. 1. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 533—Mecopoda elongata, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 685.

a. Hindostan. From Archdeacon Clark's collection.
b. North Hindostan. From Capt. Boyes' collection.
c. Silhet. From Mr. Sowerby's collection.
d—k. Silhet. From the Rev. Mr. Stainforth's collection.
l. Ceylon. Presented by Dr. Templeton.
m. Ceylon. From the Rev. Mr. Wenham's collection.
n. Ceylon. From Dr. Thwaites' collection.
o. China. Presented by J. C. Bowring, Esq.
p. China. Presented by Major-Gen. Hardwicke.
q. Sarawak. From Mr. Wallace's collection.

2. Mecopoda latipennis.

latipennis, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 486.

a. Sierra Leone. Presented by the Rev. D. F. Morgan.
b—e. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.

3. Mecopoda rufa.

Gryllus (Tettigonia) rufa, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 9, f. 37.

It cannot be ascertained whether the specimen here registered is identical with the species figured by Stoll.

a. Corea. Presented by Capt. Sir E. Belcher.

4. Mecopoda imperator.

Macrolyristes imperator, *Vollenhoven, Tijdschr. von Ent.* 1865, 108, pl. 7.

Java. Borneo.

Var. Fœm. *Fulva, subtus testacea; vertex litura nigra quadrata signatus, inter antennas transverse fastigiatus; prothorax disco plano, margine antico undulato, margine postico rotundato; oviductus fere rectus, abdomine multo longior; pedes graciles, femoribus quatuor anterioribus bispinulosis, femoribus posticis biseriatim spinulosis; alæ anticæ latæ, subfalcatæ, fuscescente plagiatæ, nigricante sexmaculatæ; alæ posticæ obscure cinereæ.*

Female. Tawny, dull, shining and testaceous beneath. Head minutely punctured, a little broader than the fore border of the prothorax; vertex with a black transverse subquadrate ringlet; space between the antennæ broad, with a distinct transverse ridge. Eyes prominent, nearly round. Fifth joint of the maxillary palpi subclavate, furrowed towards the tip on the inner side, more than twice the length of the fourth. Disk of the prothorax flat, widening hindward, with two transverse furrows, of which the hinder one is curved; fore border undulating; hind border rounded. Prosternum with two short spines. Mesosternum and metasternum deeply notched. Oviduct almost straight, much longer than the abdomen. Legs long; spines minute; four anterior femora with two spines in one row towards the tips; hind femora with two rows, full two-thirds of the length of the fore wings; four anterior tibiæ with two rows of spines; hind tibiæ with four rows. Fore wings broad, subfalcate, longer by two lines than the hind wings; some of the areolets a little darker; six blackish shining marks, of which four (the first and second very small) are between the scapular vein and the externo-medial near the base, one in the disk at two-thirds of the length, and one very near the interior border, which is slightly excavated; costa slightly rounded; exterior border oblique. Hind wings dark cinereous. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 62 lines.

a. Philippine Isles. From Mr. Cuming's collection.

5. Mecopoda platyphœa.

Fœm. *Ferruginea; vertex antice rugulosus et transverse fastigiatus; labrum albidum; palpi testacei; antennæ fuscæ, testaceo annulatæ; prothorax scaber, disco plano, margine antico fere recto, margine postico subrotundato; oviductus vix arcuatus; pedes graciles, femoribus anticis trispinulosis, femoribus intermediis inermibus, femoribus*

biseriatim spinulosis; alæ anticæ latæ, perparum falcatæ; alæ posticæ cinereæ, breviores, apice fuscæ et subtiliter reticulatæ.

Female. Ferruginous. Head as broad as the fore border of the prothorax; vertex rugulose in front, with a transverse ridge between the antennæ; labrum whitish in front. Eyes elliptical, small, prominent. Palpi testaceous. Antennæ brown, with testaceous rings. Prothorax scabrous, with one longitudinal and two transverse slightly impressed lines; disk flat, widening hindward; fore border almost straight; hind border slightly rounded. Prosternum with two short spines. Mesosternum and metasternum notched. Oviduct hardly curved, as long as the abdomen. Legs long; spines minute; fore femora with three spines in one row towards the tips; middle femora unarmed; hind femora with two rows of spines, three-fourths of the length of the fore wings; four anterior tibiæ with two rows of spines; hind tibiæ with four rows. Fore wings broad, longer by two lines than the hind wings, indistinctly subfalcate; costa slightly rounded; interior border almost straight; exterior border oblique. Hind wings cinereous; tips brown, minutely reticulated. Length of the body 15 lines; expansion of the fore wings 50 lines.

a. Ceylon. Presented by Dr. Templeton.

The following genera include the *Pterochrozidæ*.

Genus 142. PTEROCHROZA.

Pterochroza, *Serv. Rev.* 47; *Hist. Orth.* 431. *Brullé, Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 696.

A. Alæ posticæ non excisæ.
a. Alæ posticæ ocellatæ. - - - - ocellata.
b. Alæ posticæ non ocellatæ.
* Alæ posticæ maculatæ. - - - - siccifolia.
** Alæ posticæ non maculatæ.
† Alæ posticæ strigatæ. - - - - aridifolia.
†† Alæ posticæ non strigatæ. - - - trapeziformis.
B. Alæ posticæ excisæ.
a. Alæ anticæ valde excisæ.
* Alæ posticæ nigricante non strigatæ. - - - illustrata.
** Alæ posticæ nigricante strigatæ.
† Alæ posticæ conferte strigatæ.
‡ Alæ anticæ disco albo-maculatæ. - - - - cristata.
‡‡ Alæ anticæ disco non albo-maculatæ. - - picturata.
†† Alæ posticæ antice vix strigatæ. - - - - colorata.
b. Alæ anticæ vix excisæ.
* Alæ posticæ strigatæ. - - - - pictifolia.
** Alæ posticæ non strigatæ. - - - decorata.

1. Pterochroza ocellata.

Gryllus (Tettigonia) ocellatus, *Linn. Mus. Lud.* 129; *Syst. Nat.* ii. 696. *Stoll, Saut. et Gryll.* pl. 1 a. pl. 2 a. f. 2, 3—Locusta siccifolia, *Deg*

Ins. iii. 37—Locusta ocellata, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 39—Pterochroza ocellata, *Serv. Rev.* 47; *Hist. Orth.* 432. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 696.

Cayenne. Brazil.

a, *b*. Para. Presented by R. Graham, Esq.

2. Pterochroza siccifolia.

Locusta siccifolia, *Deg. Ins.* iii. 438, pl. 37, f. 5—Pterochroza siccifolia, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 433.

Surinam.

3. Pterochroza aridifolia.

Gryllus (Tettigonia) aridifolia, *Stoll*, *Spect. et Gryll.* pl. 23 b, f. 93—Pterochroza aridifolia, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 696.

a, *b*. Ega. From Mr. Bates' collection.

4. Pterochroza trapeziformis.

Gryllus (Tettigonia) trapeziformis, *Stoll*, *Saut. et Gryll.* pl. 3, f. 7—Pterochroza trapeziformis, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 696.

Brazil?

It appears to be a species of *Pterochroza*, though *Stoll* states that it has short antennæ and that it inhabits Amboina.

5. Pterochroza illustrata.

illustrata, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 434.

a, *b*. Brazil. From Mr. Stevens' collection.

6. Pterochroza cristata.

cristata, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 435.

Brazil?

7. Pterochroza picturata.

picturata, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 437.

a. Brazil. From Mr. Stevens' collection.

8. Pterochroza colorata.

colorata, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 436..

Brazil.

9. Pterochroza pictifolia.

Mas. *Rufescente testacea; prothorax tuberculatus; abdominis segmenta 1um et 2um cristata; femora antica spinulosa; alæ anticæ purpureo-rufæ, apud costam fusco-rufæ, maculis margineque interiore flavescentibus, plagis duabus subapicalibus nigris, strigis transversis submarginalibus viridibus, costa valde rotundata, apud apices valde attenuata, margine exteriore undulato et excavato; alæ posticæ flavæ, breviores, strigulis plurimis transversis nigricantibus, striga subcostali lata albo punctata, ocello atro inciso, strigis tribus exterioribus transversis albis coccineo marginatis.* Fœm.—*Rufescens; oviductus abdomine paullo brevior; alæ anticæ purpureo-rufæ, pallido plagiatæ, nigro transverse strigatæ, albo punctatæ, costa minus rotundata.*

Male. Reddish testaceous. Antennæ stout, much more than twice the length of the body. Prothorax tuberculate; lateral keels distinct. First and second abdominal segments crested in the middle. Legs unarmed, except the fore femora which have three minute teeth beneath. Fore wings purplish red, brownish red about the costa, with several yellowish spots which are mostly towards the costa before the middle; space along the interior border mostly yellow; two black patches in the disk near the tip and some transverse pale green streaks very near the exterior border; costa very much rounded; tips much attenuated; exterior border excavated and undulating. Hind wings shorter by two lines, yellow, with very numerous transverse blackish streaks which in the exterior part are confluent; a broad blackish white-pointed subcostal streak extending to the large ocellus; the latter is deep black and is narrowly excavated with luteous on the outer side, where it is accompanied by three transverse white crimson-bordered streaks. *Female.*—Reddish. Oviduct curved, a little shorter than the abdomen. Fore femora with four stout spines. Fore wings purplish-red, brown along the costa and along the exterior border; some paler patches and some large transverse black streaks in the disk; numerous white points; costa less rounded and green streaks less conspicuous than those of the male. Hind wings with more confluent blackish streaks and with fewer white points than in the male. Length of the body 11—15 lines; expansion of the fore wings 26—36 lines.

a, *b*. Brazil. From Mr. Mornay's collection.

10. Pterochroza decorata.

Mas. *Pallide rufescens; prothorax tuberculatus; abdomen basi cristatum; femora subtus spinulosa; alæ anticæ postice albido punctatæ, apice lanceolatæ, guttis paucis vitreis, striga transversa maculoque subapicali atris, lituris nonnullis intermediis albidis purpureo reticulatis; alæ posticæ albidæ, purpureo reticulatæ, apice ochraceæ annulo interrupta atra strigisque nonnullis albis purpureo marginatis.* Fœm.—*Major; oviductus abdomine brevior.*

Male. Pale reddish. Antennæ stout. Prothorax tuberculate, with two distinct lateral keels. First and second abdominal segments crested. Legs stout; femora with a few minute spines beneath; tibiæ unarmed. Fore wings with three or four white vitreous dots; a transverse deep black

streak behind the largest dot and a deep black spot near the tip, which is lanceolate; a few small intermediate whitish marks with purple reticulation, hinder part with several whitish points; a green tinge and a few transverse white streaks along the exterior border; costa much rounded, slightly undulating towards the tip; exterior border excavated along its hind part. Hind wings whitish; reticulation purple, irregular; apical space ochraceous, with an incomplete deep black ringlet and with six or more white purple-bordered streaks or dots. *Female.*—Larger. Markings of the wings much like those of the male. Oviduct curved, rather shorter than the abdomen. Length of the body 9—18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 31—50 lines.

a—*c*. Brazil. From Mr. Stevens' collection.
d. Brazil. From Mr. Mornay's collection.

Genus 143. CYCLOPTERA.

Cycloptera, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 439.

1. Cycloptera aurantifolia.

Gryllus (Tettigonia) aurantifolia, *Stall, Saut. et Gryll.* pl. 3 a, f. 5—Pterochroza (Cycloptera) aurantifolia, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 439—Pterochroza aurantifolia, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 696.

a, *b*. Brazil. From Mr. Stevens' collection.
c. Brazil. From Mr. Mornay's collection.

2. Cycloptera tiliæfolia.

Fœm. *Viridis; antennæ piceæ; prothorax subtuberculatus; disco postice dilatato; abdomen basi cristatum; oviductus fulvus, apice serratus, abdomine vix brevior; pedes fulvi, tibiis posticis femoribusque spinulosis; alæ posticæ latissimæ, apice acutæ, venis pallidis apud marginem nigricantibus, macula discoidali alba maculaque pellucida nonnunquam obsoletis, costa valde rotundata, margine exteriore brevi subexcavato; alæ posticæ albidæ, diaphanæ, multo breviores.*

Female. Green. Antennæ piceous, stout. Prothorax thinly tuberculate; disk widening much hindward, with two transverse impressed lines; lateral keels strongly marked. Second abdominal segment crested. Oviduct tawny, curved, serrated above and beneath at the tip, nearly as long as the abdomen. Legs stout, tawny; femora with two rows of minute spines; hind tibiæ with a few very minute spines. Fore wings very broad, longer by six lines than the hind wings; veins pale, blackish about the exterior part of the costa and of the interior border and about the exterior border; a variable white spot in the disk beyond the middle and a variable pellucid vitreous spot near the end of the exterior border; costa very much rounded; tips acute; exterior border short, slightly excavated. Hind wings whitish, pellucid; veins white; costa not excavated. Length of the body 16—17 lines; expansion of the fore wings 50—52 lines.

This species, like *C. pavonifolia*, differs from *C. aurantifolia* in the irregularity of the veins between the scapular and the costa.

a. Para. From Mr. Bates' collection.
b. Villa Nova. From Mr. Bates' collection.

3. Cycloptera pavonifolia.

Fœm. *Viridis; prothorax tuberculatus; oviductus serratus, abdomine vix brevior; femora subtus spinosa; alæ anticæ latissimæ, apice acutæ, albo et parce nigro punctatæ, strigulis transversis submarginalibus albis, lunula discoidali maculaque subapicali atris, illa extus rufo marginata, maculis duabus subapicalibus albis, costa valde rotundata, margine exteriore postice excavato; alæ posticæ albidæ, breviores, apice virides albo punctatæ, ocello subapicali e lunula coccinea apice antice atra strigisque nonnullis albis coccineo marginatis.* Mas.—*Minor; alæ anticæ apice attenuatæ.*

Male and female. Green. Under side, abdomen and legs whitish green. Antennæ stout. Prothorax tuberculate; lateral keels distinct. Oviduct curved, almost as long as the abdomen; upper side very thinly serrated till near the tip, where it is thickly serrated with three rows of teeth; under side thickly serrated for half the length from the base to the tips, where there are many rows of teeth. Four anterior femora spined beneath; hind femora hardly spiny. Fore wings very broad, with a few black points and with many white points; some little transverse white streaks along the exterior border: a deep black lunule in the disk beyond the middle diffusedly bordered with red on the outer side; a deep black spot nearer the tip, accompanied by a white mark at each end; veins whitish; costa much rounded; tips acute, attenuated in the male; exterior border excavated along its hinder part. Hind wings whitish; tips green, with white points; subapical ocellus composed of an incomplete crimson lunule which is deep black at its fore end of a few white crimson-bordered streaks of various sizes. Length of the body 8—12 lines; expansion of the fore wings 40—48 lines.

a—d. Brazil. From Mr. Stevens' bollection.

4. Cycloptera speculata.

Gryllus (Tettigonia) speculata, *Stoll, Saut. et Gryll.* pl. 3, f. 6.—Pterochroza speculata, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 696.

Surinam.

a. Villa Nova. From Mr. Bates' collection.

5. Cycloptera falcifolia.

Mas. *Viridis; antennæ fulvæ; prothoracis discus convexus, vix tuberculatus, postice lutescens; pedes inermes; alæ anticæ latissimæ, postice falcatæ, punctis nonnullis rufis albido notatis, costa inordinatim rotundata, venis paucis deviis; alæ posticæ breviores, diaphanæ, albo venosæ.*

Male. Green. Antennæ tawny, stout. Disk of the prothorax convex, very slightly tuberculate, widening very much hindward; lateral keels well defined. Abdomen testaceous. Legs stout, unarmed. Fore wings very broad, falcate between the interior border and the costa, the latter extremely rounded; no exterior border; space between the costa and the scapular much broader than that between the scapular and the interior

border; some red points, a few of which have whitish disks; veins few, irregular. Hind wings pellucid, shorter by three lines than the fore wings; veins white; costa entire. Length of the body 10 lines; expansion of the fore wings 33 lines.

a. Brazil. Presented by J. P. G. Smith, Esq.

Genus 144. TYPOPHYLLUM.

Typophyllum, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 439.

1. Typophyllum erosum.

Gryllus (Tettigonia) erosa, *Stoll, Saut. et Gryll.* pl. 6 a, f. 18—Typophyllum erosum, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 440—Pterochroza erosa, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 696.

Surinam.

2. Typophyllum scissifolia.

Fœm. *Viridis, gracilis; antennæ fulvæ; prothoracis discus planus vix tuberculatus, postice sublatescens; oviductus arcuatus, apicem versus serratus, abdomine paullo longior; pedes breviusculi, femoribus subfoliaceo spinosis; alæ anticæ macula guttisque punctisque nonnullis rufo-fuscis aut nigricantibus, costa recta apicem versus rotundata deinde deflexa apice attenuata, margine postico curvato; alæ posticæ albidæ, contractæ.*

Female. Green, slender. Eyes brown, small, round, prominent. Antennæ tawny, stout. Disk of the prothorax flat, hardly tuberculate, widening slightly near the hind border; lateral keels sharply defined. Oviduct curved, serrated above and beneath towards the tip, a little longer than the abdomen. Legs rather short; femora with slightly foliaceous spines; middle tibiæ dilated as usual towards the base; hind tibiæ with a few spines above. Fore wings with a few reddish brown and two or three blackish dots and points, and with a discoidal spot of the former hue; costa dilated at the base, straight from thence to the tip, where it is rounded, abruptly deflexed from thence to the end of the scapular, where the wing is attenuated and conical; interior border forming a curve with the exterior; veins few, irregular. Hind wings whitish, contracted, about three-fifths of the length of the fore wings. Length of the body 9 lines; expansion of the fore wings 30 lines.

a. Venezuela. From Mr. Dyson's collection.

3. Typophyllum erosifolia.

Fœm. *Fuscum; caput vix tuberculatum; antennæ robustæ; prothoracis dorsum planum, tuberculatum, postice latescens; abdomen quinque cristatum; oviductus abdominis dimidio æquilongus, apicem versus serratus; femora subtus foliaceo spinosa; alæ anticæ apice acutæ, e punctis diaphanis parce plagiatæ, costa fere recta apicem versus rotundata et abrupte declivi, margine exteriore valde inciso; alæ posticæ breviores, pallidissime ochraceæ.*

Female. Brown. Head hardly tuberculate. Eyes round, prominent. Antennæ stout. Disk of the prothorax flat, tuberculate, wider towards the hind border, which is slightly rounded; fore border straight; lateral keels sharply defined. Abdomen with five dorsal crests. Oviduct curved, serrated towards the tip, about half the length of the abdomen. Legs stout; femora with foliaceous spines beneath; four anterior tibiæ dilated; hind tibiæ slightly dilated near the base. Wings broad. Fore wings reticulated, longer by four lines than the hind wings, with a few irregular clusters of pellucid vitreous points; space in front of the scapular and externo-medial hardly narrower than that behind it; primary veins connected with these two veins few, irregular; secondary areolets numerous; costa nearly straight, slightly truncated, rounded on the exterior part and slanting very abruptly to the acute tip; exterior border deeply notched. Hind wings very pale ochraceous; veins brown; some of the areolets irregular. Length of the body 12 lines; expansion of the fore wings 32 lines.

The prothorax is longer and less widened hindward than that of *T. truncatifolia*, and the shape of the fore wings is different.

a. Nanta, Amazon Region. From M. Degand's collection.

4. Typophyllum truncatifolia.

Fœm. *Obscure fuscum; caput tuberculatum; antennæ robustæ; prothoracis discus planus, tuberculatus, postice latescens; abdomen quadricristatum; oviductus abdomine brevior, subtus apicem versus et supra serratus; femora foliaceo spinosa; alæ anticæ apice acutæ, maculis punctisque paucis diaphanis, costa subrotundata subincisa, margine exteriore subexcavato, margine interiore apicem versus excavato; alæ posticæ breviores, pallide ochraceæ.*

Female. Dark brown, rather stout. Head and prothorax tuberculate. Eyes round, prominent. Antennæ stout. Disk of the prothorax flat, with two transverse impressed lines; fore border straight; hind border rounded; lateral keels sharply defined. Abdomen with four dorsal crests. Oviduct curved, rather shorter than the abdomen, serrated above and towards the tip beneath. Legs stout; femora with foliaceous spines beneath; four anterior tibiæ slightly dilated; hind tibiæ much dilated near the base. Wings broad. Fore wings longer by five lines than the hind wings, with a few pale vitreous spots and points in the disk; primary veins and areolets few, irregular; secondary areolets numerous; costa irregularly rounded, slightly notched; tips acute; exterior border slightly excavated; interior border excavated in the outer part. Hind wings pale ochraceous; veins tawny; areolets mostly irregular. Length of the body 12 lines; expansion of the fore wings 32 lines.

a. Napo River, South America. From Mr. Stevens' collection.

5. Typophyllum mutilatum.

Mas. *Ferrugineum, sat gracile; caput vix tuberculatum; antennæ graciles, longissimæ; prothoracis discus planus, tuberculatus, postice*

sublatescens ; femora foliaceo spinosa ; alæ anticæ breves, apice truncatæ, macula guttaque posticis diaphanis, costa recta apicem versus bis incisa ; alæ posticæ breviores, albido ochraceæ, apice attenuatæ et acutæ.

Male. Ferruginous, rather slender. Head hardly tuberculate. Antennæ very long, slender except at the base. Disk of the prothorax flat, tuberculate, widening slightly hindward. Legs stout; femora with foliaceous spines beneath; four anterior tibiæ dilated; hind tibiæ long, dilated near the base. Wings short, broad. Fore wings reticulated, longer by two lines and a half than the hind wings; a pellucid spot and a pellucid dot in the disk near the interior border; space in front of the scapular vein narrower than that behind it; primary veins few; costa angular as usual near the base, straight from thence to near the tip, where it is twice notched, the first excavation very deep; apical part truncated; interior border nearly straight; tympanum of the right wing pellucid. Hind wings whitish ochraceous, attenuated and acute at the tips; veins tawny; areolets most numerous along the exterior border. Length of the body 8 lines; expansion of the fore wings 17 lines.

a. Ega. From Mr. Bates' collection.

6. Typophyllum mortuifolia.

Fœm. *Cervina ; caput subproductum ; prothoracis discus planus, subtiliter tuberculatus, postice latescens ; oviductus abdomine paullo brevior, apicem versus serratus ; femora antica subtus quadridentata ; alæ anticæ latissimæ, macula antica diaphana, costa inordinatim rotunduta, margine exteriore undulato excavato, margine interiore recto ; alæ posticæ albidæ, breves, sat angustæ.*

Female. Fawn-colour or dead-leaf-colour. Head slightly elongate. Eyes small, round, slightly prominent. Disk of the protl orax flat, finely tuberculate, widening hindward; two transverse slightly impressed lines; lateral keels strongly marked. Oviduct curved, a little shorter than the abdomen, serrated above and beneath towards the tip, which is piceous. Fore femora with four teeth which successively increase in size, the first rudimentary, the fourth very broad. Fore wings very broad, with a vitreous spot in the fore half beyond the middle; fore half or space in front of the scapular vein much broader than the hind half; costa very much rounded; exterior border excavated and undulating; interior border straight; two discoidal and about twelve marginal areolets in front of the scapular vein; one small discoidal and about twelve marginal areolets behind that vein. Hind wings whitish, much shorter and narrower than the fore wings. Length of the body 10 lines; expansion of the fore wings 36 lines.

a. Upper Amazon Region. From Mr. Bates' collection.

The *Prochilidæ* are composed of the two following genera.

Genus 145. PROCHILUS.

Prochilus, *Brullé*, *Hist. Nat. Ins.* ix. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 383.

1. Prochilus australis.

australis, *Brullé*, *Hist. Nat. Ins.* ix. 135, pl. 11, f. 1. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 384.

a. Australia. Presented by the late Earl of Derby.
b. Australia. From Mr. Damel's collection.
c. Australia. From Mr. Stutchbury's collection.

Genus 146. PHASMODES.

Phasmodes, *Westw. Arc. Ent.* 63.

1. Phasmodes ranatriformis.

ranatriformis, *Westw. Arc. Ent.* 56, pl. 63, f. 4.

a. King George's Sound, Australia. Presented by Sir G. Grey.

ADDITIONAL SPECIES OF THE PRECEDING FAMILIES

OF

DERMAPTERA SALTATORIA.

—o—

Fam. GRYLLIDÆ.

Genus MELOIMORPHA.

Fœm. Corpus gracile, glabrum, nitens, ex parte subtilissime punctatum. Caput prothorace paullo angustius, antice transverse sulcatum. Oculi pyriformes, prominuli. Palpi maxillares longi, graciles; articulus 4us 3o vix brevior; 5us clavatus, oblique truncatus, 3o paullo longior. Antennæ longissimæ, gracillimæ. Prothorax transverse arcuatim sulcatus, lateribus valde rotundatis. Mesosternum et metasternum incisa. Cerci setacei, setosi, abdomine multo longiores. Oviductus rectus, gracilis, abdomine longior. Pedes graciles; femora inermia; tibiæ quatuor anteriores apice unispinosæ; tibiæ posticæ subserratæ, biseriatim quadrispinosæ, spinis quatuor apicalibus una longissima. Alæ anticæ coriaceæ, abdomen non superantes. Alæ posticæ nullæ.

Female. Body slender, mostly smooth and shining, here and there extremely minutely punctured. Head a little narrower than the prothorax, transversely furrowed between the front and the face. Eyes pear-shaped, prominent. Maxillary palpi long, slender; fourth joint hardly shorter than the third; fifth clavate, obliquely truncated, a little longer than the third. Labial palpi rather short, of the usual structure. Antennæ very slender, about thrice the length of the body; first joint incrassated. Prothorax with a distinct transverse curved furrow; fore border straight; sides much rounded; hind border slightly rounded. Mesosternum and metasternum notched. Cerci slender, setose, setaceous, much longer than the abdomen. Oviduct straight, slender, longer than the abdomen. Legs slender, moderately long; femora unarmed; hind femora incrassated, except towards the tips; four anterior tibiæ with an apical spine; hind tibiæ minutely serrated, with two slender spines on each side towards the tips, and with four apical spines, of which one is very long; tarsi setulosæ; first joint very long, with two apical spines in the hind tarsi. Fore wings coriaceous, extending to the tip of the abdomen; veins strongly marked; scapular and mediastinal veins parallel to each other in front of the scapular, oblique, irregular, with a few transverse veinlets; veins behind the mediastinal oblique, parallel to each other. Hind wings obsolete.

This genus has a very peculiar structure; it seems to be most allied to *Scleropterus*.

1. MELOIMORPHA CINCTICORNIS.

Fœm. *Nigra; antennæ albo unifasciatæ; abdomen subtus piceum.*

Female. Black. Mouth ferruginous. Antennæ with a white broad band at a little before one-fourth of the length. Abdomen piceous beneath. Length of the body 10 lines.

Hindostan. In Dr. Leith's collection.

Genus PHISIS.

Phisis, *Stal*, *Eug. Resa*, 324—Nocera, page 214.

1. PHISIS PECTINATA.

Nocera pectinata, page 214.

b. Ceylon. Presented by Dr. Templeton.

Genus PILUGIS.

Pilugis, *Stal*, *Eug. Resa*, 324.

1. PILUGIS TERES.

Locusta teres, *Degeer.*

Genus GRYLLACRIS, page 166.

GRYLLACRIS TRINOTATA.

Fœm. *Lutea, gracilis, vertice vittis tribus anterioribus prothoracisque disco nigris; prothorax submarginatus, transverse sulcatus; oviductus corpori æquilongus; pedes sat validi, femoribus posticis, tibiisque anticis nigro unifasciatis; alæ longæ, albido hyalinæ, pallido venosæ.*

Female. Luteous, slender, shining. Head a little broader than the prothorax; vertex black; front with three short black stripes, of which the lateral pair are interrupted by the eyes; clypeus slightly keeled; labrum elongate. Eyes piceous, elongate-elliptical, rather prominent. Prothorax with a slightly raised border, with a black disk and with a transverse furrow; fore border and sides nearly straight; hind border slightly rounded. Oviduct curved upward, as long as the body. Legs with the usual structure; hind femora with a black band beyond the middle; fore tibiæ with a black band near the base. Wings whitish, hyaline, very much longer than the body; veins pale testaceous. Length of the body 10 lines; expansion of the wings 32 lines.

Hindostan. In Dr. Leith's collection.

Gryllacris armata.

Fœm. *Testacea, robusta, fere cylindrica; caput nigrum, breve, postice testaceum, clypeo testaceo, gutta inter antennas pallide testacea; oculi fusiformes, valde prominuli; antennæ basi nigræ; prothorax marginatus, strigis quatuor obliquis unaque longitudinali testaceis; cerci setosi, abdominis trienti æquilongi; oviductus subarcuatus, abdomine multo longior, apice piceus; pedes robusti, pubescentes, longiusculi, coxis anticis unispinosis; femoribus posticis biseriatim spinulosis; tibiis quatuor anterioribus spinis longissimis biseriatim armatis, tibiis posticis biseriatim spinosis; alæ anticæ abdomen paullo superantes; alæ posticæ cinereæ, paullo longiores.*

Female. Testaceous, stout, smooth, shining, nearly cylindrical. Head black, short, very little broader than the fore border of the prothorax, very convex above, prominent; a testaceous band along the hind border, dilated in the middle; a conical pale testaceous dot between the antennæ; front very finely punctured; clypeus mostly testaceous. Ocelli whitish. Eyes testaceous, fusiform, very prominent. Maxillary palpi long; fourth joint longer than the third, as long as the fifth, which is subclavate. Third joint of the labial palpi clavate, obliquely truncated. Antennæ slightly stout, mostly black towards the base. Prothorax transverse; borders elevated; one longitudinal and four oblique streaks near the hind border testaceous, short; an angular furrow on each side; fore border rounded; sides slightly rounded; hind border nearly straight. Subgenital lamina notched. Cerci testaceous, bristly, about one-third of the length of the abdomen. Oviduct slightly curved, much longer than the abdomen, piceous towards the tip. Legs stout, pubescent, rather long; fore coxæ with a stout spine; hind femora beneath with two rows of minute spines which have black tips; four anterior tibiæ with five very long spines on each side; hind tibiæ with two rows of stout black-tipped spines which are placed alternately; tarsi lobate. Fore wings extending a little beyond the tip of the abdomen; transverse veinlets numerous, regular. Hind wings cinereous, hyaline, extending a little beyond the fore wings; veins pale testaceous. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 40 lines.

a. Ceram. From Madame Ida Pfeiffer's collection.

Gryllacris minuscula.

Fœm. *Testacea, sat gracilis; caput breve, fronte labroque longis; oculi fusiformes, prominuli; oviductus rectus, corpori æquilongus; pedes robusti, coxis anticis unispinosis, femoribus posticis biseriatim spinulosis, tibiis quatuor anterioribus spinis longis biseriatim armatis, tibiis posticis quadriseriatim spinulosis; alæ albidæ, rufescente venosæ; alæ anticæ abdomen longe superantes; alæ posticæ longiores.*

Female. Testaceous, smooth, shining, rather slender. Head short, as broad as the fore border of the prothorax; front and labrum elongate. Eyes piceous, fusiform, prominent. Maxillary palpi slender; fourth joint longer than the third; fifth as long as the fourth, its tip like a minute sup-

plementary joint. Prothorax transverse, with a slender longitudinal furrow and with a slight curved furrow near the hind border; fore border slightly rounded; sides and hind border nearly straight. Oviduct straight, as long as the body; sheaths rather broad. Legs stout; fore coxæ with a short spine; four anterior femora unarmed; hind femora with five very minute spines on each side beneath; four anterior tibiæ with four long slender spines on each side; hind tibiæ with minute spines on each of the four keels; tarsi lobate. Wings whitish, hyaline; veins reddish; transverse veinlets numerous. Fore wings extending very much beyond the abdomen. Hind wings longer than the fore wings. Length of the body 7 lines; expansion of the fore wings 20 lines.

Much resembles *G. munda*, but has no pale dot on the front, and the colour of the veins of the fore wings is different.

a. Swan River. Presented by Sir J. Richardson.

Gryllacris magniceps.

Mas. *Testacea, robusta; caput valde convexum, prothorace multo latius, fronte nigra rugulosa; oculi elliptici, subprominuli; antennæ piceæ, gracillimæ; prothorax antice et postice niger; abdomen nigricante fasciatum, corniculis duobus apicalibus subfusiformibus, cercis piceis setaceis setulosis abdominis dimidio longioribus; pedes robusti, breviusculi, femoribus piceo strigatis uniseriatim spinulosis, tibiis spinosis; alæ nigricantes; alæ anticæ abdomen non superantes; alæ posticæ paullo longiores.*

Male. Testaceous, stout, smooth, shining. Head much broader than the prothorax; vertex very convex; front black, rugulose. Ocelli distinct. Eyes black, elliptical, slightly prominent. Fourth joint of the maxillary palpi a little longer than the third; fifth clavate, shorter than the fourth. Antennæ piceous, very slender, testaceous at the base. Prothorax transverse, black along the fore border and along the hind border, with a shallow transverse furrow; fore border and hind border nearly straight; sides rounded. Prosternum, mesosternum and metasternum notched. Abdomen above with blackish bands on the sutures of the segments. Abdomen with two short slightly fusiform apical appendages. Cerci piceous, setaceous, thickly beset with long bristles, more than half the length of the abdomen. Legs stout, rather short; spines with black tips; femora streaked with piceous; fore femora with one row of four minute spines; middle femora with two minute spines near the tips; hind femora with three minute spines; four anterior tibiæ with four moderately long spines on each side and with a few smaller spines beneath. Wings blackish. Fore wings not extending beyond the abdomen; transverse veinlets numerous, regular. Hind wings extending a little beyond the abdomen. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 36 lines.

This and the four following species differ from the typical structure of the genus, and may perhaps be separated from it.

Hindostan. In Dr. Leith's collection.

GRYLLACRIS LONGIUSCULA.

Fœm. *Testacea, gracilis, fere cylindrica; caput longiusculum, prothorace paullo latius, piceo unimaculatum; oculi ovati, subprominuli; oviductus piceus, fere rectus, abdomini æquilongus; cerci setacei, setosi; pedes robusti, breviusculi, tibiis quatuor anterioribus femoribusque inermibus, tibiis posticis biseriatim spinosis; alæ anticæ confertim reticulatæ, abdomen non superantes; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, paullo longiores.*

Female. Testaceous, slender, smooth, shining, nearly cylindrical. Head slightly elongate, a little broader than the fore border of the prothorax, with a piceous spot between the eyes including the ocelli; front short, with a transverse furrow. Eyes oval, slightly prominent. Antennæ very slender, more than twice the length of the body. Prothorax slightly elongate, with a slight longitudinal furrow and a slight transverse furrow; fore border, sides and hind border nearly straight. Metasternum oval, with elevated sides. Oviduct piceous, nearly straight, as long as the abdomen. Cerci setaceous, furnished with long bristles, much shorter than the oviduct. Legs stout, rather short; femora and four anterior tibiæ unarmed; hind tibiæ above with two rows of stout spines, of which some are much longer than others. Fore wings minutely reticulated, extending to the tip of the abdomen. Hind wings pellucid, a little longer than the fore wings; veins pale testaceous. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 28 lines.

a. Isle of Pines. Presented by the Admiralty.

GRYLLACRIS? REDUCTA.

Mas. *Fulvus, gracilis; caput breve, valde convexum; oculi elliptici, valde prominuli; prothorax marginatus, margine antico convexa, lateribus margineque postico fere rectis; cerci lanceolati, setosi, arcuati, breves; pedes robusti, setosi, femoribus posticis uniseriatim spinosis, tibiis quatuor anterioribus spinis longis biseriatim armatis, tibiis posticis biseriatim spinulosis; alæ diaphanæ, testaceo venosæ; alæ anticæ abdomen longissime superantes, alis posticis paullo breviores.*

Male. Testaceous, slender, nearly cylindrical. Head a little broader than the prothorax; fore part shining, with an irregular black band. Eyes oval, rather large, slightly prominent. Prothorax slightly elongate, with an irregular black stripe on each side; a slight longitudinal furrow and a slight transverse curved furrow; fore border, sides and hind border nearly straight. Legs short, stout; femora and four anterior tibiæ unarmed; hind tibiæ above serrated and with a row of long spines on each side. Fore wings extending very much beyond the abdomen, a little shorter than the hind wings, which are cinereous and have testaceous veins. Length of the body 6 lines; expansion of the fore wings 16 lines.

a. Madagascar. From Madame Ida Pfeiffer's collection.

Gryllacris? roseivitta.

Mas et fœm. *Testacea, gracilis; caput breve, prothorace paullo latius, fronte labroque longis; oculi fusiformes, prominuli; antennæ gracillimæ, corpore plus quadruplo longiores; prothorax transversus, nonnunquam roseo notatus; oviductus subarcuatus, corpori æquilongus; pedes breviusculi, femoribus tibiisque posticis biseriatim spinulosis, tibiis quatuor anterioribus spinis longis biseriatim armatis; alæ albidæ, roseo venosæ, abdomen longissime superantes.*

Male and female. Testaceous, slender, smooth, shining. Head short, a little broader than the fore border of the prothorax; front and labrum elongate. Eyes piceous, fusiform, slightly prominent. Maxillary palpi long; fourth joint a little longer than the third; fifth subclavate, truncated, longer than the fourth. Antennæ very slender, much more than four times the length of the body. Prothorax transverse, sometimes with rosy marks; two curved transverse furrows, which are connected on each side; fore border slightly rounded; sides and hind border nearly straight. Oviduct slightly curved, as long as the body. Legs rather short; four anterior femora unarmed; hind femora with five minute black spines on each side beyond the middle; four anterior tibiæ with four long slender spines on each side; hind tibiæ with five minute black-tipped spines on each of the two upper keels. Wings whitish, of equal length, extending very much beyond the abdomen; veins rosy; transverse veinlets numerous, regular. Length of the body 9—11 lines; expansion of the fore wings 26—28 lines.

a, *b*. Santarem. From Mr. Bates' collection.

Gryllacris? parvula.

Mas. *Testacea, gracilis, fere cylindrica; caput prothorace paullo latius, antice nigro unifasciatum; oculi ovati, sat magni, subprominuli; prothorax longiusculus, nigro bivittatus, marginibus fere rectis; pedes breves, robusti, tibiis posticis serratis spinis longis biseriatim armatis; alæ anticæ abdomen longissime superantes, alis posticis paullo brevioribus.*

Male. Tawny, slender, smooth, shining. Head short, as broad as the prothorax, very convex between the antennæ, which are wide apart. Eyes piceous, elliptical, very prominent. Fourth joint of the maxillary palpi longer than the third, shorter than the fifth, which is clavate. Prothorax transverse, with an elevated border, with a curved transverse furrow and with a nearly obsolete longitudinal furrow; fore border convex; sides and hind border nearly straight. Cerci lanceolate, setose, curved, about one-fourth of the length of the abdomen. Legs stout, setose; four anterior femora unarmed; hind femora with a few very minute spines in one row; four anterior tibiæ with two rows of long stout spines; hind tibiæ with two rows of minute spines. Wings hyaline; veins testaceous. Fore wings extending very much beyond the abdomen, a little shorter than the hind wings. Length of the body 8 lines; expansion of the fore wings 20 lines.

a. St. Domingo. From Mr. Hearne's collection.

Sect. n.

Fœm. Corpus robustum, convexum, læve, nitens. Caput prothorace perpaullo latius. Oculi prominuli, fere elliptici. Palporum articulus 4us 3o longior, 5o brevior. Prothorax transverse bisulcatus, margine reflexo. Oviductus corpore paullo brevior. Coxæ anticæ unispinosæ. Tibiæ quatuor anteriores longissime spinosæ. Alæ abdomen superantes.

Female. Body stout, convex, smooth, shining. Head very little broader than the prothorax, slightly prominent between the eyes; fore part slightly retracted and oblique; labrum moderately large. Eyes prominent, nearly elliptical. Maxillary palpi long, slender; fourth joint longer than the third; fifth subclavate, longer than the fourth; third joint of the labial palpi clavate, obliquely truncated. Antennæ long, slender. Prothorax transverse, with a reflexed border and with two transverse furrows; first furrow curved, very near the fore border; second near the hind border, joining the first on each side; sides straight. Oviduct curved upward, a little shorter than the body. Legs stout, moderately long; a spine on each of the fore coxæ; hind femora with a few very minute spines on each side; four anterior tibiæ with four slender very long spines on each side; hind tibiæ with six or seven very minute spines on each side. Wings extending somewhat beyond the abdomen. Fore wings with the subcostal space broad, irregularly reticulated.

Gryllacris viridescens.

Fœm. *Pallidissime testaceo-viridis; mandibulæ apice nigræ; oviductus apice piceus; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, pallido venosæ.*

Female. Very pale green, with a testaceous tinge. Mandibles with black tips. Antennæ pale testaceous. Oviduct piceous at the tip. Spines of the hind femora and of the hind tibiæ with black tips. Wings pellucid; veins pale. Length of the body 12 lines; of the wings 30 lines.

Chan-ti-bon, Siam. In Mr. Saunders' collection.

Genus PENALVA.

Mas. Corpus convexum, glabrum, nitens. Caput breviusculum, prothorace vix latius; labrum sat magnum. Antennæ corpore triplo longiores. Prothorax subtransversus, lateribus perparum rotundatis et reflexis. Abdomen breviusculum; sexualia magna. Pedes robusti; femora postica extus oblique striata; tibiæ anteriores triseriatim spinosæ; tibiæ posticæ biseriatim octospinosæ, subtus bispinosæ; tarsi graciles.

Male. Body convex, smooth, shining. Head rather short, hardly broader than the prothorax, rather prominent between the eyes; labrum rather large. Eyes not prominent. Fifth joint of the maxillary palpi hardly incrassated at the tip, much longer than the fourth; third joint of the labial subclavate, longer than the second. Antennæ about thrice the length of the body. Prothorax slightly transverse; sides very slightly rounded and reflexed. Abdomen rather short; apical appendages large. Legs stout, moderately long; hind femora with distinct oblique ridges on the outer side; four anterior tibiæ with three rows of spines, two rows with

three spines each and one with two; hind tibiæ with eight minute spines on each side and with two beneath; tarsi slender.

Allied to *Gryllacris*.

1. Penalva lateralis.

Mas. *Picea, subtus testacea; caput testaceum, plaga apud verticem magna picea strigam testaceam includente; palpi pallide testacei; antennæ piceæ, basi testaceæ; prothorax testaceo sordido subnebulosus, lateribus pallide luteis; pedes testacei, spinis apice nigris.*

Male. Piceous, testaceous beneath. Head testaceous; a large piceous patch on the vertex including a short testaceous streak, which proceeds from the hind border. Eyes piceous. Palpi pale testaceous. Antennæ piceous, testaceous at the base. Prothorax indistinctly mottled with dull testaceous; sides pale luteous. Legs testaceous; spines of the hind tibiæ with black tips. Length of the body 12 lines.

a. Australia. Presented by the late Earl of Derby.

Genus NOIA.

Fœm. Corpus gracile, fere lineare. Caput valde convexum, prothorace paullo latius, antice nitens, vertice antice et fronte supra lanceolatis contiguis. Oculi parvi, prominuli, fere rotundi. Palpi maxillares graciles; articulus 5us subclavatus, 3o longior, 4o plus duplo longior. Antennæ longæ, graciles. Prothorax longiusculus, transverse bisulcatus, margine antico lateribusque fere rectis, margine postico subrotundato. Oviductus arcuatus, serratus, abdominis dimidio longior. Pedes graciles, femoribus tibiisque spinulosis. Alæ anticæ valde deflexæ, abdomen paullo superantes. Alæ posticæ nullæ?

Female. Body slender, nearly linear, not shining. Head a little broader than the prothorax, very convex above; fore part shining; vertex and front lanceolate, where they are contiguous between the antennæ, which are approximate to each other. Eyes nearly round, small, prominent. Maxillary palpi slender; fourth joint more than half the length of the third, less than half the length of the fifth, which is subclavate. Antennæ long, slender. Prothorax elongate, with two transverse furrows, of which the hinder one is angular; an indistinct longitudinal furrow; fore border and hind border nearly straight; hind border slightly rounded. Sheaths of the oviduct deep, curved upward, more than half the length of the abdomen, minutely serrated beneath and more strongly serrated above and at the tip. Legs slender; femora and four anterior tibiæ with two irregular rows of minute spines; hind femora slightly incrassated for half the length from the base; hind tibiæ with two rows of small spines above and with a few smaller spines beneath. Fore wings much deflexed on each side, extending a little beyond the tip of the abdomen; veins between the scapular and the costa regular, numerous, oblique, connected towards the base by a few veinlets. Hind wings not developed.

1. Noia testacea.

Fœm. *Testacea; oviductus apice et pedes nigro spinosi.*

Female. Testaceous. Disks of the eyes piceous. Spines of the oviduct towards the tip black. Spines of the legs black. Length of the body 13 lines; expansion of the fore wings 24 lines.

Hindostan. In Dr. Leith's collection.

Genus LENCICA.

Fœm. Corpus convexum, glabrum, nitens, sat angustum, fere lineare. Caput longiusculum, carinulis duabus inter antennas connexis. Oculi parvi, pyriformes. Palpi maxillares longi, graciles; articulus 4us 3o longior; 5us subclavatus, 4o paullo longior. Antennæ longæ, graciles. Prothorax sat longus, sulco transverso subarcuato, margine vix reflexo. Prosternum bidentatum. Abdomen prothorace duplo longius. Oviductus arcuatus, abdominis dimidio paullo longior. Pedes crassi; coxæ unispinosæ; tibiæ spinosæ; tarsi graciles. Alæ abortivæ.

Female. Body convex, smooth, shining, rather narrow, nearly linear. Head rather long, not broader than the prothorax; two slight ridges between the eyes, connected in front; two slight ridges on each side of the face; labrum moderately large. Eyes small, pear-shaped. Maxillary palpi long, slender; fourth joint longer than the third; fifth subclavate, a little longer than the fourth. Antennæ long, slender. Prothorax elongate, with a transverse middle slightly curved furrow; border hardly reflexed; sides almost straight. Prosternum bidentate; mesosternum angular on each side, notched in the middle; metasternum rounded on each side, slightly excavated in the middle. Abdomen about twice the length of the prothorax. Oviduct curved, a little more than half the length of the abdomen. Legs thick; coxæ with a short spine which is most distinct on the fore coxæ; femora unarmed; fore tibiæ with four rather short spines on the outer side, with three on the inner side and with one above; middle tibiæ with three rows of stout spines, from three to four in each row; hind tibiæ with five very stout spines on each side, and with four long apical spines; tarsi slender; second joint very short. Wings rudimentary.

Allied to *Gryllacris*.

1. Lencica ferruginea.

Fœm. *Ferruginea; oviductus apicem versus piceus; femora postica oblique subsulcata.*

Female. Ferruginous. Eyes livid. Oviduct piceous towards the tip. Hind femora with slight oblique ridges on the outer side; claws and spines with black tips. Length of the body 17 lines.

The wings of the specimen described are undeveloped.

a. South America. Presented by Sir A. Callcott.

Genus BANZA.

Mas. Corpus gracile. Caput breve, cornu inter antennas brevi erecto conico antico unispinoso, antice latum. Oculi parvi, rotundi, valde

prominuli. Antennæ longæ, gracillimæ. Prothorax longiusculus, selliformis, subrugulosus, submarginatus, lateribus postice rotundatis. Prosternum bispinosum. Mesosternum valde incisum. Lamina subgenitalis bilobata. Cerci crassi, brevissimi, arcuati. Pedes graciles, femoribus posticis biseriatim spinulosis, tibiis posticis quadriseriatim spinulosis. Alæ anticæ dense et inordinatim reticulatæ, abdomen paullo superantes. Alæ posticæ nullæ.

Male. Body slender, shining. Head short, a little broader than the fore border of the prothorax; a short erect conical horn between the antennæ, with a stout porrect spine on its fore side; hind part roughly punctured; fore part large, nearly smooth. Eyes small, round, very prominent. Fourth joint of the maxillary palpi shorter than the third; fifth subclavate, obliquely truncated, much longer than the third. Antennæ long, very slender. Prothorax slightly rugulose, elongate, saddle-shaped, with a slightly elevated border; a slight oblique furrow on each side; fore border very slightly concave in the middle; sides rounded hindward; hind border slightly rounded, slightly notched on each side. Prosternum with two long slender spines. Mesosternum deeply notched. Metasternum entire. Subgenital lamina bilobed. Cerci curved, very short and stout. Legs slender; four anterior femora and tibiæ unarmed; hind femora with two rows of very minute spines beneath; hind tibiæ with four rows of very minute spines. Fore wings extending a little beyond the tip of the abdomen, thickly and irregularly reticulated. Hind wings not developed.

1. Banza nigrifrons.

Mas. *Testacea; caput antice nigrum, clypeo labroque testaceis; antennæ basi nigro biguttatæ; prothorax nigro bipunctatus; pectus niger; venter nigro bivittatus et biseriatim guttatus; pedes nigro conspersi; alæ anticæ piceæ, testacco venosæ.*

Male. Testaceous. Head black in front; clypeus and labrum testaceous. Eyes pale livid. First joint of the antennæ with two black dots and a black line on the fore border; second mostly black. Prothorax with a narrow black point on each side of the fore disk; sutures partly black. Pectus black. Abdomen beneath with a short black stripe on each side and with two rows of black dots. Legs speckled with black; spines with black tips. Fore wings piceous; veins testaceous. Length of the body 9 lines; expansion of the fore wings 15 lines.

a. Loochoo Isles. Presented by Capt. Beachey.

Genus LEZINA, page 199.

Lezina concolor, page 200.

Mas. *Testacea, sat gracilis, fere cylindrica; caput prothorace paullo latius; oculi fere fusiformes, non prominuli; cerci setacei, setulosi, abdomini æquilongi; pedes longiusculi, sat graciles, femoribus quatuor anterioribus uniseriatim spinulosis, femoribus posticis tibiisque quatuor anterioribus biseriatim spinulosis, tibiis posticis biseriatim spinosis subtus unispinosis apice quadrispinosis.*

Male. Testaceous, smooth, shining, rather slender, nearly cylindrical. Head a little broader than the prothorax; front thinly punctured, separated

by a straight suture from the narrow part of the vertex between the antennæ. Eyes piceous, nearly fusiform, not prominent. Maxillary palpi long, slender; fourth joint a little longer than the third and than the fifth, which is subclavate. Antennæ long, slender. Cerci setaceous, furnished with long bristles, as long as the abdomen. Legs rather long and slender; spines with black tips; four anterior femora with one row of small spines; hind femora incrassated for half the length from the base, with two irregular rows of small spines; four anterior tibiæ with two rows of small spines; hind tibiæ with two rows of stout spines above, with one spine beneath and with four long apical spines. Length of the body 15—18 lines.

The specimens described appear to be in the larva state.

a, *b*. Egypt. Presented by J. Burton, Esq.

Genus n.?

Locusta?? Novæ-Guineæ.

Locusta Novæ-Guineæ, *Haan*, *Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 187, pl. 18, f. 13.

New Guinea.

Genus PHANEROPTERA, page 334.

Phaneroptera? nodicornis.

nodicornis, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 689.

Bahia.

Phaneroptera? caricifolia:

Locusta (Phaneroptera?) caricifolia, *Haan*, *Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 193.

Borneo.

Phaneroptera? trichopus.

Locusta (Phaneroptera) trichopus, *Haan*, *Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 194.

Java.

Genus ZULPHA.

Fœm. Corpus validum, punctatum. Caput inter antennas latum, carinulis duabus antice approximatis et obtusis. Oculi valde prominuli, fere rotundi. Palporum articulus 5us subsecuriformis, 4o plus duplo longior. Prothorax subselliformis; margo anticus perparum excavatus; margo posticus subrotundatus. Oviductus valde arcuatus, abdomine brevior, supra subtilissime serratus. Pedes spinulosi. Alæ anticæ angustæ, apice oblique truncatæ. Alæ posticæ longiores.

Female. Body moderately stout. Head and prothorax rather thickly punctured. Head as broad as the fore border of the prothorax; space between the antennæ broad, with two minute keels which converge in front and have obtuse tips. Eyes nearly round, very prominent. Fifth joint of the maxillary palpi slightly securiform, much longer than the third and

more than twice longer than the fourth. Antennæ long, slender. Prothorax slightly saddle-shaped; the two transverse furrows very slight; fore border very slightly excavated; hind border slightly rounded. Hind border of the metathorax conical. Oviduct much curved upward, very minutely serrated above, shorter than the abdomen. Legs moderately long and slender; femora punctured, with one row of minute spines beneath; hind femora incrassated for half the length from the base; four anterior tibiæ with two rows of minute spines; hind tibiæ with four rows. Wings long. Fore wings rather narrow, obliquely truncated at the tips, shorter by one line than the hind wings. Hind wings with a reticulated patch along the apical part of the costa.

1. ZULPHA PERLARIA.

Phaneroptera perlaria, *Westw. Orient. Ent.* pl. 14, f. 1.

Hindostan. Prince of Wales' Isle.

Genus 119. MOLPA.

Mas et fœm. Corpus gracile, læve. Caput productum; vertex antice lanceolatus; frons angusta, perobliqua, fere plana, inter antennas lanceolata. Oculi fere rotundi, valde prominuli. Palpi maxillares graciles; articulus 5us subclavatus, 4o plus triplo longior. Antennæ gracillimæ; articuli 1us et 2us validi; 1us longissimus; 2us brevis. Prothorax sellatus; discus planus, postice latescens; margo anticus vix concavus; latera subangulata; margo posticus subrotundatus. Mesosternum et metasternum subincisa. Abdomen subcarinatum. Pedes longi, gracillimi, spinulosi; femora postica basin versus incrassata; tibiæ postica basi articulatæ; tarsi brevissimi. Alæ anticæ angustæ, apice rotundatæ, costa perparum rotundata, margine interiore fere recto. Alæ posticæ paullo longiores, apice reticulatæ. *Mas.*—Lamina supra-analis lata. Cerci incurvi, apice incrassati et furcati. Lamina subgenitalis gracilis, longissima, apice furcata. *Fœm.*—Oviductus brevissimus, supra serratus.

Male and female. Body slender, smooth. Head elongate, as broad as the fore border of the prothorax; vertex lanceolate in front or with a short porrect horn which is broader than the first joint of the antennæ; front narrow, nearly flat, very oblique, lanceolate between the sockets of the antennæ. Eyes nearly round, very prominent. Palpi slender; fourth joint of the maxillary about half the length of the third and less than one-third of the length of the fifth, which is subclavate. Antennæ very slender; first and second joints stout; first very long; second short. Prothorax somewhat saddle-shaped; disk flat and widening in the hinder part; a slight longitudinal impressed line and two broader transverse abbreviated impressed lines, of which the fore one is interrupted and the hind one is angular; fore border hardly excavated; lateral lobes slightly angular; hind border slightly rounded. Mesosternum and metasternum slightly notched. Abdomen slightly keeled. Legs long, very slender, with very minute spines; hind femora full two-thirds of the length of the fore wings; hind tibiæ jointed at the base, with four rows of spines; tarsi very short. Fore wings narrow, minutely reticulated, rounded at the tips, a little shorter than the hind wings; costa very slightly rounded;

interior border almost straight; areolets not very numerous, partly irregular; scapular vein and externo-medial connected, the latter emitting before half the length a slightly undulating branch, which is forked. Hind wings ample, reticulated at the tips. *Male.*—Supra-anal lamina broad. Cerci curved, thicker and with a lanceolate appendage near their tips, which are excavated and obliquely truncated. Subgenital lamina slender, very long, furcate at the tip. *Female.*—Cerci setose, straight, lanceolate. Oviduct extremely short, serrated above.

1. Molpa bilineolata.

Mas et fœm. *Testacea; antennarum articuli 1us et 2us nigro lineati; alæ anticæ nigro glomeratim conspersæ; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, apice testaceæ.*

Male and female. Testaceous. First joint of the antennæ striped with black above; second black at the base. Fore wings with several small clusters of black points. Hind wings pellucid, with a testaceous apical patch; veins white. Length of the body 11—12 lines; expansion of the fore wings 32—34 lines.

a, *b*. Ceylon. From Dr. Thwaites' collection.

Genus DEBRONA.

Fœm. Corpus gracile, lævе. Caput nitens; vertex carinulis duabus anticis obliquis antice approximatis; frons fere plana, inter antennas conica disco concavo. Oculi elliptici, valde prominuli. Palpi maxillares graciles; articulus 5us subclavatus, 4o plus duplo longior. Antennæ longæ, graciles. Prothorax sellatus; discus postice planus et latescens; margo anticus subconcavus; lobi laterales et margo posticus rotundati. Mesosternum et metasternum subincisa. Cerci incurvi, lanceolati. Oviductus brevissimus, supra subtusque serrulatus. Pedes longi, graciles, spinulosi; femora postica glabra, alis anticis sat breviora. Alæ anticæ sat angustæ, apice truncatæ, costa subrotundata, margine interiore recto apicem versus rotundato. Alæ posticæ longiores, apud apices reticulatæ.

Female. Body slender, smooth. Head shining, as broad as the fore border of the prothorax; vertex in front with two short separate keels which diverge hindward and are there with the intervening breadth a little narrower than the first joint of the antennæ; front nearly flat, conical and with a slightly excavated disk between the sockets of the antennæ. Eyes elliptical, very prominent. Palpi slender; fourth joint of the maxillary more than half the length of the third, less than half the length of the fifth, which is subclavate. Antennæ long, slender. Prothorax somewhat saddle-shaped, with a slight impressed longitudinal line, which in the hind part is slightly elevated, and with three slight transverse impressed lines, of which the first is interrupted and the middle one is deeply angular; hind part flat and widened; fore border slightly excavated; lateral lobes and hind border rounded. Mesosternum and metasternum slightly notched. Cerci curved, lanceolate. Oviduct curved, very short, minutely serrated above and beneath towards the tip. Legs long, slender; spines minute; four anterior femora with one row of spines; hind femora unarmed, incrassated towards the base, about five-sevenths of the length of the fore wings; tibiæ with

three rows of spines; fore tibiæ incrassated at the base. Fore wings rather narrow, shorter by nearly four lines than the hind wings, truncated at the tips; fore border slightly rounded; interior border straight, rounded near the tip; areolets in the fore part transversely narrow, regular, those in the hind part irregular; scapular vein diverging slightly from the externo-medial in the exterior part; branch of the externo-medial with two undulating forks; interno-medial curved towards the tip. Hind wings reticulated towards the tips.

1. Debrona cervina.

Fœm. *Cervina, subtus pallidior; antennæ nigricantes, basi cervinæ; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, basi cervinæ.*

Female. Fawn-colour, paler beneath. Eyes livid. Antennæ blackish, fawn-colour at the base. Hind wings pellucid; veins whitish; apical space fawn-colour. Length of the body 15 lines; expansion of the fore wings 46 lines.

a. South Africa. Presented by Earl Russell.

Genus PEMBA.

Mas. Corpus gracile, nitens. Caput subprominulum, spatio inter antennas latiusculo bicarinato. Oculi fere rotundi, valde prominuli. Antennæ longæ, graciles. Prothorax tuberculatus, sellatus, transverse bisulcatus; margo anticus spina valida oblique ascendente instructus; spatium posticum dilatatum, septem spinosum. Prosternum acute bispinosum. Meso- et metasternum obtuse subspinosa. Pedes graciles; coxæ unispinosæ; femora spinis validis curvatis uniseriatim armata; tibiæ spinulosæ. Alæ anticæ sat latæ, subtiliter reticulatæ. Alæ posticæ paullo breviores.

Male. Body slender, shining. Head slightly prominent, as broad as the fore border of the prothorax; space between the antennæ rather broad, with two slight separate keels; fore part oblique. Eyes nearly round, very prominent. Antennæ long, slender. Prothorax tuberculate, saddle-shaped, with two transverse impressed lines; fore border produced into a stout obliquely ascending spine; hinder disk dilated, flat, with three oblique spines on each side and one upright spine on the hind border. Prosternum with two slender acute spines; mesosternum and metasternum with two thick obtuse spines. Cerci stout, curved. Styles of the subgenital lamina short, slender. Legs slender; a spine on each of the coxæ; femora armed beneath with one row of stout curved spines; fore femora with three spines; middle femora with four; hind femora with nine, these femora incrassated towards the base; four anterior tibiæ with two rows of minute spines; hind tibiæ with four rows. Wings longer than the body. Fore wings moderately broad, minutely reticulated, a little longer than the hind wings; areolets large; scapular vein very approximate to the externo-medial till near the tip, where it diverges to the costa.

Allied to *Monocerophora*.

1. Pemba armata.

Mas. *Testacea; antennæ rufescentes; prothorax nigro bivittatus; femora postica testaceo late strigata; alæ anticæ ferrugineæ; alæ posticæ nigricantes.*

Male. Testaceous. Antennæ reddish. Prothorax with two irregular black stripes. Legs with black spines; hind femora with a broad oblique pale testaceous streak on the outer side. Fore wings ferruginous. Hind wings blackish. Length of the body 12 lines; expansion of the fore wings 30 lines.

a. Archidona. From Mr. Stevens' collection.

Genus NAREA.

Mas. Corpus sat gracile. Caput læve, subelongatum, verticis carina duplex lanceolata; frons obliqua. Oculi prominuli, fere rotundi. Antennæ validæ, corpore duplo longiores. Prothorax tuberculatus; discus planus, postice sublatescens; carinæ laterales dentatæ, bene determinatæ; margo posticus fere rectus. Prosternum bispinosum. Lamina subgenitalis styli breves, lati, apice rotundati. Pedes longi, graciles, femoribus tibiis subtus spinulosis. Alæ anticæ breves, latæ, vix acutæ; vena scapularis bene determinata, latitudinis dimidium percurrens; areolæ variæ; costa subrotundata; margo interior rotundatus. Alæ posticæ breviores.

Male. Body rather slender. Head smooth, slightly elongate, as broad as the fore border of the prothorax; vertex lanceolate in front by means of the two connected keels between the antennæ; front oblique, lanceolate between the antennæ. Eyes prominent, nearly round. Antennæ stout, about twice the length of the body. Prothorax tuberculate; disk flat, widening slightly hindward, with two slight transverse impressed lines; lateral keels dentate, well defined; fore border and hind border almost straight. Prosternum with two acute spines; mesosternum and metasternum notched. Styles of the subgenital lamina broad, short, with rounded tips. Legs long, slender; tibiæ and hind femora with very minute spines beneath. Wings short, broad. Fore wings longer by two lines than the hind wings; scapular vein and externo-medial connected, dividing the wing into two equal parts; veins stout; areolets mostly irregular; costa slightly rounded; tips slightly pointed; interior border rounded. Hind wings not broader than the fore wings; areolets mostly regular.

1. Narea compacta.

Mas. *Viridis; corpus rufescente viride; antennæ fulvæ; alæ anticæ tympano rufescente; alæ posticæ albo-diaphanæ, venis pallide testaceis.*

Male. Green. Body with a reddish tinge. Eyes brown. Antennæ tawny. Fore wings with a reddish tympanum which is slightly pellucid in the disk. Hind wings white, pellucid; veins pale testaceous. Length of the body 9—10 lines; expansion of the fore wings 21—23 lines.

a, b. Australia. From Mr. Damel's collection.

Genus DIPLOPHYLLUS, page 374.

Diplophyllus mundus.

Mas. *Ochraceus aut viridis; caput carina lanceolata, sulcata, sulco frontali annuliformi; oculi rotundi, prominuli; prothoracis discus planus, postice sublatescens; abdomen apice bispinosum; cerci lanceolati, arcuati; pedes sat graciles, coxis anticis unispinosis, femoribus quatuor anterioribus uniseriatim spinulosis, femoribus posticis tibiisque quatuor anterioribus biseriatim spinulosis, tibiis posticis quadriseriatim spinulosis; alæ anticæ costa fere recta, margine postico valde rotundato; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, longiores.*

Male. Ochraceous, green when recent. Head as broad as the fore border of the prothorax; keel of the vertex lanceolate, slender, furrowed; front with an annular furrow near the keel of the vertex and with a flat disk which widens towards the face. Eyes round, prominent. Fourth joint of the maxillary palpi much shorter than the third and less than half the length of the fifth, which is subclavate. Prothorax with a flat disk which widens slightly hindward and has a slight longitudinal furrow and three slight transverse furrows, of which the middle one is anguiar; lateral keels sharply defined; fore border slightly concave; sides and hind border much rounded. Subanal lamina with two short stout apical spines. Cerci lanceolate, short, curved. Legs rather slender; a spine on each of the fore coxæ; spines of the femora and of the tibiæ minute; four anterior femora with a single row of very few spines; hind femora and four anterior tibiæ with two rows; hind tibiæ with four rows. Fore wings with rounded tips, broadest at a little before half the length; costa nearly straight; hind border much rounded. Hind wings pellucid, with an ochraceous apical patch, longer by two lines than the fore wings; veins pale. Length of the body 11 lines; expansion of the fore wings 38 lines.

a. Rio Janeiro. Presented by the Rev. H. Clark.

Genus PHYLLOPTERA, page 376.

Phylloptera subnotata.

Mas. *Testacea; verticis carina lata, sulcata, vix elevata; oculi elliptici, valde prominuli; prothoracis discus planus, antice coarctatus; pedes graciles, femoribus quatuor anterioribus uniseriatim spinulosis, femoribus posticis tibiisque quatuor anterioribus biseriatim spinulosis, tibiis posticis quadriseriatim spinulosis; alæ anticæ nigro subconspersæ, costa subrotundata, margine postico valde rotundato; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, longiores.*

Male. Testaceous, slender. Head short, as broad as the fore border of the prothorax; keel of the vertex broad, shallow, sulcate; a black stripe on each side behind the eye, continued on each lateral keel of the prothorax. Eyes elliptical, very prominent. Fourth joint of the maxillary palpi much shorter than the third and about half the length of the fifth, which is subclavate. Antennæ very slender. Prothorax with a flat disk which is much narrower in front; lateral keels sharply defined; fore border concave; sides slightly rugulose, much rounded; hind border rounded. Legs slender;

spines black, very minute; four anterior femora with one row of spines; hind femora and four anterior tibiæ with two rows; hind tibiæ with four rows. Fore wings slightly and irregularly speckled with black; areolets irregular; costa slightly rounded; hind border much rounded. Hind wings pellucid, testaceous at the tips, longer by four lines than the hind wings; veins testaceous. Length of the body 12 lines; expansion of the fore wings 38 lines.

a. Oajaca. From M. Sallé's collection.

Genus OROPHUS, page 381.

Orophus gramineus? page 385.

Mas. *Viridis; vertex inter antennas latissimus, obtusus, non carinatus; oculi fusiformes, prominuli; prothoracis carinæ laterales parallelæ, bene determinatæ; cerci arcuati, lanceolati; pedes graciles, femoribus quatuor anterioribus uniseriatim spinulosis, femoribus posticis tibiisque quatuor anterioribus biseriatim spinulosis, tibiis posticis quadriseriatim spinulosis; alæ quatuor æquilongæ; alæ antica costa margineque postico fere rectis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ.*

Male. Grass-green, slender, partly testaceous when dried. Head as broad as the fore border of the prothorax; vertex between the antennæ very broad, obtuse, not keeled; front short. Eyes fusiform, prominent. Fourth joint of the maxillary palpi very much shorter than the third, less than half the length of the fifth. Antennæ very slender. Prothorax with a flat disk which is of equal breadth; lateral keels sharply defined; fore border slightly concave; sides rounded; hind border slightly rounded. Cerci curved, lanceolate. Legs slender; spines minute; four anterior femora with a few spines in one row near the tips; hind femora and four anterior with two rows; hind tibiæ with four rows. Fore wings broadest near the base, rounded at the tips; costa and hind border nearly straight. Hind wings pellucid, as long as the fore wings, with the usual apical green patch; veins pale green. Length of the body 9 lines; expansion of the fore wings 29 lines.

a. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.

Genus TEDLA, page 393.

Tedla simplex.

Fœm. *Testacea, gracilis; caput breve; oculi parvi, rotundi, valde prominuli; palporum articuli 3us 4us et 5us subæquales; 5us clavatus; prothorax sellatus, disco plano postice latiore, carinis lateralibus bene determinatis, lateribus rotundatis; oviductus vix arcuatus, corpore longior; pedes graciles, longiusculi, femoribus biseriatim spinulosis, tibiis quatuor anterioribus spinis longis biseriatim armatis, tibiis posticis spinis longis quadriseriatim armatis; alæ anticæ corpore duplo longiores; alæ posticæ diaphanæ.*

Female. Testaceous, slender, smooth, shining. Head short, as broad as the prothorax. Eyes piceous, small, round, very prominent. Third, fourth and fifth joints of the maxillary palpi nearly equal in length; fifth clavate. Antennæ very slender, much longer than the body. Prothorax

saddle-shaped; disk flat, wider hindward, with two transverse furrows and with distinct lateral keels; fore border slightly concave; sides rounded; hind border slightly convex. Oviduct hardly curved, rather longer than the body. Legs slender, rather long; femora with two rows of minute spines beneath; four anterior tibiæ with two rows of long spines; hind tibiæ with minute spines on each side of the four keels. Fore wings about twice the length of the body; veins pale. Hind wings pellucid. Length of the body 9 lines; expansion of the fore wings 38 lines.

a. Hindostan. In Dr. Leith's collection.

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Fam. ACRIDIDÆ.

Acridii, *Latr.*—Acridiodea, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 591.

This large group may be easily distinguished from the *Gryllidæ* and from the *Locustidæ* by the short antennæ, and includes several limited families.

A. Tarsorum ungues arolio instructi. Spongiphori, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 565.
a. Antennæ 6-articulatæ aut 8-articulatæ.

Fam. 1. PROSCOPIDÆ.

Proscopidæ, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 565.

A. Caput ascendens. - - - - - - 1. Proscopia.
B. Caput horizontale - - - - - 2. Cephalocæma.

Genus 1. PROSCOPIA.

Proscopia, *Hoffm. Klug, Horæ Phys. Berol.* 19. *Latr. Fam. Nat. Serv. Hist. Orth.* 571. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 603. *Blanch. Gay, Chile*, vi. 59.

The *P. striata* of Blanchard is probably distinct from the *P. striata* of Klug, and in that case will require a new name. Klug's work on this genus is not accessible in London, and the characters of the species described by Burmeister are very short.

1. Proscopia spinosa.

spinosa, *Klug, Horæ Phys. Berol.* 23, pl. 4, f. 8. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 604.

Bahia.

a. South America. From Mr. Warwick's collection.

2. Proscopia granulata.

granulata, *Klug, Horæ Phys. Berol.* 23, pl. 4, f. 7. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 575. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 604.

Bahia.

3. Proscopia radula.

radula, *Klug*, *Horæ Phys. Berol.* 20, pl. 3, f. 4. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 604.

Rio Janeiro.

4. Proscopia hospida.

hospida, *Klug*, *Horæ Phys. Berol.* 20, pl. 3, f. 5. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 604.

Bahia.

5. Proscopia punctata.

punctata, *Klug*, *Horæ Phys. Berol.* 19, pl. 3, f. 3. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 604.

Para.

6. Proscopia brevicornis.

brevicornis, *Klug*, *Horæ Phys. Berol.* 21, pl. 4, f. 6. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 604.

Bahia.

7. Proscopia scabra.

scabra, *Klug*, *Horæ Phys. Berol.* 19, pl. 3, f. 2. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 574. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 604.

Cayenne. Para.

8. Proscopia gigantea.

gigantea, *Klug*, *Horæ Phys. Berol.* 18, pl, 3, f. 1. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 604.

Para.

9. Proscopia striata.

striata, *Klug*, *Horæ Phys. Berol.* 23, pl. 4, f. 9. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 605—striata ? *Blanch*, *Gay*, *Chile*, vi. 60.

Para. Coquimbo ?

10. Proscopia acuminata.

acuminata, *Klug*, *Horæ Phys. Berol.* 23, pl. 4, f. 10. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 605.

Para.

11. Proscopia ruficornis.

ruficornis, *Klug*, *Horæ Phys. Berol.* 24, pl. 4, f. 11.

Para.

12. Proscopia rostrata.

rostrata, *Klug*, *Horæ Phys. Berol.* 23, pl. 4, f. 12. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 576, 8. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 605.

Cayenne. Para.

13. Proscopia brevirostris.

brevirostris, *Klug*, *Horæ Phys. Berol.* 25, pl. 4, f. 13. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 605.

Para.

14. Proscopia Ophiopsis.

Ophiopsis, *Klug*, *Horæ Phys. Berol.* 25, pl. 4, f. 14. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 605.

Para.

15. Proscopia oculata.

oculata, *Klug*, *Horæ Phys. Berol.* 24, pl. 4, f. 15. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 605.

Para.

16. Proscopia flavirostris.

flavirostris, *Blanch. Gay*, *Chile*, vi. 61.

Coquimbo.

17. Proscopia armaticollis.

armaticollis, *Blanch. Gay*, *Chile*, vi. 62.

Coquimbo.

18. Proscopia coniceps.

coniceps, *Blanch. Gay*, *Chile*, vi. 63.

Chili.

19. Proscopia granosa.

Fœm. *Cervina; caput subtiliter tuberculatum, prothoracis dimidio longius, postice lanceolatum, apicem versus dilatatum lateribus reflexis, apice subangulatum; prothorax tuberculatus; abdomen læve, vix attenuatum, prothorace latius.*

Female. Fawn-colour. Head minutely tuberculated, full two-thirds of the length of the prothorax, much broader at its base than the fore border of the prothorax, lanceolate from thence to the fore border of the eyes, where it expands with reflexed borders to its tip, which is very obtusely angular; the part in front of the eyes is about five times as long as the breadth between them. Antennæ nearly as long as the above part. Prothorax cylindrical, tuberculated, hardly wider on the hind border, distinctly wider near the fore border. Mesothorax and metathorax more minutely tuberculated. Abdomen smooth, longer by four lines than the anterior part of the body, broader than the prothorax, tapering very slightly from the base to the tip. Four anterior femora and tibiæ 7 lines in length; hind femora and hind tibiæ 17 lines. Length of the body 51 lines.

This species and the three following and *P. granulata* belong to the same section of the genus. The latter species is shortly characterized as "prothorace subgranulato," and this description is hardly sufficient to identify it with those here recorded.

a. Brazil. From Mr. Mornay's collection.

20. Proscopia inæqualis.

Mas. *Fusca; caput et thorax subtiliter tuberculata; caput prothoracis bis triente longius, postice lanceolatum apicem versus dilatatum lateribus reflexis, apice obtuse angulatum; abdomen læve, lineare, prothorace latius, apicem versus attenuatum.*

Male. Brown. Head and thorax minutely tuberculated. Head rather more than two-thirds of the length of the prothorax, lanceolate from its hind border to the fore border of the eyes, where it expands with reflexed borders to its tip, which is obtusely angular; the part in front of the eyes is about six times as long as the breadth between them. Antennæ a little shorter than the above part. Prothorax wider near the fore border, hardly wider on the hind border. Abdomen smooth, longer by five lines than the anterior part of the body, broader than the prothorax, linear except near the tip, where it tapers. Four anterior femora and tibiæ 7 lines in length; hind femora and hind tibiæ 16 lines. Length of the body 47 lines.

The head in front of the eyes is less dilated than that of *P. granosa* and is less obtuse at the tip.

a. Brazil. From Mr. Stevens' collection.

21. Proscopia subobtusa.

Mas. *Cervina; caput et prothorax subtiliter tuberculata; caput prothorace perpaullo brevius, postice lanceolatum, apicem versus subdilatatum lateribus reflexis, apice rotundatum; abdomen læve, subattenuatum, prothorace latius.*

Male. Fawn-colour. Head and thorax minutely tuberculated. Head more than three-fourths of the length of the prothorax, lanceolate from its hind border to the fore border of the eyes, where it slightly expands with reflexed borders to its tip, which is rounded; the part in front of the eyes is about five times as long as the breadth between them. Prothorax wider near the fore border, hardly wider on the hind border. Abdomen smooth, longer by five lines than the anterior part of the body, broader than the prothorax, slightly tapering from the base to the tip. Four anterior femora and tibiæ 7 lines in length; hind femora 16 lines; hind tibiæ 14 lines. Length of the body 48 lines.

The head is less dilated in front than that of *P. inæquulis*, and the fore border is not angular.

a. Brazil. Presented by the Entomological Club.

22. Proscopia expandens.

Fœm. *Cervina; caput, thorax et abdomen subtiliter tuberculata; caput prothorace perpaullo brevius, postice lanceolatum, apicem versus dilatatum lateribus reflexis, apice obtuse angulatum; abdomen subattenuatum, prothorace latius.*

Female. Fawn-colour. Head and thorax minutely tuberculated. Head more than three-fourths of the length of the prothorax, lanceolate from its hind border to the fore border of the eyes, beyond which it expands

with reflexed borders to its tip, which is obtusely angular; the part in front of the eyes about six times as long as the breadth between them. Prothorax wider near the fore border, hardly wider on the hind border. Abdomen very minutely tuberculated, longer by three lines than the anterior part of the body, broader than the prothorax, slightly tapering from near the fore border to the tip. Four anterior femora and tibiæ 7 lines in length; hind femora 16½ lines; hind tibiæ 18 lines. Length of the body 53 lines.

The angular fore border of the head distinguishes it from *P. subobtusa*, and the head is longer than that of *P. inæqualis*.

a. Brazil. Presented by the Entomological Club.

23. Proscopia subvittata.

Fœm. *Testacea; caput et abdomen subtilissime tuberculata; caput postice lanceolatum, apice versus subdilatatum lateribus subreflexis, apice obtuse angulatum; prothorax subtiliter tuberculatus, nigro sub-bivittatus; abdomen prothorace latius, vix attenuatum.*

Female. Testaceous. Head very minutely tuberculated, more than three-fourths of the length of the prothorax, lanceolate from the hind border to the fore border of the eyes, beyond which it slightly expands with slightly reflexed borders to its tip, which is obtusely angular; the part in front of the eyes is more than six times as long as the breadth between them. Antennæ as long as the part above. Thorax minutely tuberculated, with two incomplete and irregular black stripes. Prothorax wider near the fore border, hardly wider on the hind border. Abdomen very minutely tuberculated towards the base, longer by six lines than the anterior part of the body, broader than the prothorax, hardly tapering. Four anterior femora and tibiæ 7 lines in length; hind femora and hind tibiæ 15 lines. Length of the body 48 lines.

The fore part of the head is shorter and less reflexed and the fore border is more obtusely angular than that of *P. expandem*. It may be *P. radula*, but the description of the latter is very short.

a. Brazil. From Mr. Stevens' collection.

24. Proscopia subparallela.

Mas. *Fusca; caput sublæve, prothorace vix brevius, postice lanceolatum, apicem versus subdilatatum lateribus subreflexis, apice obtusissime angulatum; prothorax subtiliter punctatus; abdomen læve, perparum attenuatum, prothorace vix latius.*

Male. Brown. Head almost smooth, almost as long as the prothorax, lanceolate from the hind border to the fore border of the eyes, beyond which it expands slightly and has slightly reflexed sides, the tip very obtusely angular; the part in front of the eyes is more than six times as long as the breadth between them. Antennæ as long as the part above mentioned. Thorax minutely punctured. Prothorax wider near the fore border, hardly wider on the hind border. Abdomen smooth, longer by three lines than the anterior part of the body, hardly broader than the

prothorax, very slightly tapering. Four anterior femora and tibiæ 6 lines in length; hind femora and hind tibiæ 13 lines. Length of the body 45 lines.

The head is less attenuated than that of *P. subvittata*, and the prothorax is not tuberculated.

a. Santarem. From Mr. Bates' collection.

25. Proscopia parallela.

Fœm. *Fusca; caput et prothorax subtilissime tuberculata; caput prothorace paullo brevius, postice lanceolatum, lateribus anticis parallelis subreflexis, apice truncato fere recto; abdomen cylindricum, læve, prothorace vix latius.*

Female. Brown. Head and prothorax very minutely tuberculated. Head three-fourths of the length of the prothorax, lanceolate from the hind border to the fore border of the eyes, beyond which it has parallel and slightly reflexed sides; tip truncated, almost straight; the part in front of the eyes is about four times as long as the breadth between them. Antennæ a little longer than the part above mentioned. Prothorax wider near the fore border, hardly wider on the hind border. Abdomen cylindrical, smooth, longer by three lines than the anterior part of the body, hardly broader than the prothorax. Four anterior femora and tibiæ $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length; hind femora 18 lines; hind tibiæ 20 lines. Length of the body 58 lines.

The hind part of the head is longer than that of *P. subparallela*, and the fore part is shorter. The antennæ are longer than those of *P. hospida*.

a. Para. From Mr. Bates' collection.

26. Proscopia sublævis.

Mas. *Cervina; caput fere læve, prothorace brevius, postice lanceolatum, apicem versus planum subcarinatum vix attenuatum, apice rotundatum; prothorax subtilissime tuberculatus; abdomen cylindricum, læve, prothoraci aquilatum.*

Male. Fawn-colour. Head almost smooth, about two-thirds of the length of the prothorax, lanceolate from the hind border to the tip; part in front of the eyes flat, slightly keeled, slightly tapering, rounded at the tip, about six times longer than the breadth between the fore part of the eyes. Antennæ black, as long as the part above mentioned. Prothorax very minutely tuberculated, slightly wider near the fore border. Abdomen cylindrical, smooth, as broad as the prothorax, longer by about four lines than the anterior part of the body. Fore femora 6 lines in length; middle femora and four anterior tibiæ 5 lines; hind femora and hind tibiæ 13 lines. Length of the body 48 lines.

The tapering and more slender projection of the head distinguishes it from *P. parallela*. The minutely tuberculated prothorax distinguishes it and the two following species from *P. acuminata*, *P. ruficornis* and *P. rostrata*.

a. Villa Nova. From Mr. Bates' collection.

27. Proscopia attenuata.

Fœm. *Cervina; caput lævе, lanceolatum, prothorace brevius, apice subrotundatum, lateribus anticis subreflexis; prothorax subtilissime tuberculatus; abdomen lineare, lævе, subcarinatum, prothoraci æquilatum.*

Female. Fawn-colour. Head smooth, three-fifths of the length of the prothorax, lanceolate from the hind border to the tip, which is slightly rounded; part in front of the eyes slightly tapering, with slightly elevated borders, about four times as long as the breadth between the eyes. Antennæ black, a little longer than the part above mentioned. Prothorax very minutely tuberculated, slightly wider near the fore border. Abdomen linear, smooth, as broad as the prothorax, slightly keeled, longer by one-third than the anterior part of the body. Four anterior femora and tibiæ 8 lines in length; hind femora 18 lines; hind tibiæ 21 lines. Length of the body 66 lines.

The head is much more stout than that of *P. sublævis.*

a. Santarem. From Mr. Bates' collection.

28. Proscopia incisa.

Fœm. *Testacea; caput et thorax subtilissime tuberculata; caput lanceolatum, prothorace brevius, apice incisum, lateribus subreflexis; prothorax subcarinatus; abdomen lævе, vix attenuatum, prothoraci æquilatum.*

Female. Testaceous. Head and thorax very minutely tuberculated. Head a little more than two-thirds of the length of the prothorax, lanceolate from the hind border to the tip, which is notched; part in front of the eyes very slightly tapering, with slightly elevated borders, about five times as long as the breadth between the eyes. Antennæ black, a little longer than the part above mentioned. Prothorax wider near the fore border, very slightly keeled. Abdomen smooth, very slightly tapering, as broad as the prothorax, longer by one-sixth than the anterior part of the body. Four anterior femora and tibiæ 9 lines in length; hind femora and hind tibiæ 22 lines. Length of the body 66 lines.

The head in front of the eyes is somewhat broader than that of *P. attenuata.*

a. Para. From Mr. Bates' collection.

29. Proscopia tuberculata.

Obscure fusca; caput subpunctatum, prothoracis dimidio brevius, postice conicum, deinde lineare, apicem versus longi-conicum; prothorax tuberculatus; abdomen lævе, prothorace latius, postice angustatum.

Dark brown. Head slightly punctured, between one-third and half the length of the prothorax, much broader at its base than the fore border of the prothorax, conical from thence to nearly half its length, linear from thence to the eyes, beyond which it is elongated, conical and as long as the eye. Eyes elliptical, prominent. Prothorax tuberculated, cylindrical,

slightly dilated on the hind border, more dilated near the fore border. Mesothorax and metathorax slightly tuberculate and rugulose. Abdomen smooth, longer than the anterior part of the body; its hind part narrower than its fore part, but broader than the prothorax. Legs long, slender: fore femora 9 lines in length; middle femora $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines; hind femora 16 lines, incrassated and tuberculated for nearly one-third of the length from the base; four anterior tibiæ about 8 lines in length; hind tibiæ 18 lines, slightly curved, armed with two rows of short spines. Length of the body 48? lines.

This species belongs to the section of the genus which includes *P. brevirostris*, *P. Ophiopsis* and *P. oculata*. It differs from the two first species and still more from *P. oculata* by the greater comparative length of the abdomen, which is mutilated in the specimen described. The head compared to the prothorax is shorter than that of *P. brevirostris* and longer than that of the two following species.

a. Archidona. From Mr. Stevens' collection.

30. Proscopia granulosa.

Fœm. *Fusca; caput subtiliter punctatum, prothoracis dimidio æquilongum, postice conicum, deinde lineare, apicem versus conicum; prothorax subtilissime tuberculatus; abdomen læve, prothorace latius, apicem versus attenuatum.*

Female. Brown. Head minutely punctured, about half the length of the prothorax, much broader at its base than the fore border of the prothorax, conical from thence to full half the length, linear from thence to the eyes, in front of which it is conical and shorter than the eye. Eyes elliptical, prominent. Antennæ much longer than the cone of the head. Prothorax very minutely tuberculated, cylindrical, slightly dilated on the hind border, more dilated near the fore border. Mesothorax and metathorax very minutely tuberculated. Abdomen smooth, much longer than the anterior part of the body; apical part narrower than the fore part, but broader than the prothorax; appendages as usual. Legs long, slender; four anterior femora 6 lines in length; hind femora 13 lines, incrassated and tuberculated for more than one-third of the length from the base; four anterior tibiæ 6 lines in length; hind tibiæ 14 lines, slightly curved, with two rows of minute spines. Length of the body 36 lines.

This species and *P. tuberculata* belong to the same section of the genus, and are distinguished by the shortness of the head in front of the eyes and by the abruptly incrassated basal part of the hind femora. The greater shortness of the narrow part of the head behind the eyes and the shorter and smoother prothorax separate *P. granulosa* from *P. tuberculata*.

a. Nauta, Amazon Region. From Mr. Bates' collection.

31. Proscopia subgranulata.

Fœm. *Obscure fusca; caput vix punctatum, prothoracis dimidio paullo longius, postice lanceolatum, apicem versus longi-conicum; prothorax subtilissime tuberculatus; abdomen læve, prothorace latius, apicem versus subattenuatum.*

Female. Dark brown. Head hardly punctured, a little more than half the length of the prothorax, much broader at its base than the fore border of the prothorax, lanceolate in front from thence, elongate-conical in front of the eyes, which are elliptical and prominent and longer than the cone above mentioned. Prothorax cylindrical, very minutely tuberculated, slightly dilated on the hind border and rather more so on the fore border. Mesothorax and metathorax very minutely tuberculated. Abdomen smooth, very much longer than the anterior part of the body; apical part slightly narrower than the fore part and broader than the prothorax; appendages as usual. Legs long, slender; fore femora $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length; middle femora and four anterior tibiæ $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Length of the body 48 lines.

The thicker prothorax distinguishes it from the two preceding species.

The specimen described has been deprived of the hind legs.

a. Columbia.

32. Proscopia bulbosa.

bulbosa, *Scudder*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

Napo or Maranon.

33. Proscopia sajax.

sajax, *Scudder*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

Napo or Maranon.

Genus 2. ASTROMA.

1. Astroma filiformis.

Proscopia (Astroma) filiformis, *Sauss. Rev. Zool.* 1861, 313.

Chili.

Genus 3. CEPHALOCÆMA.

Cephalocæma, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 577.

1. Cephalocæma sica.

Proscopia (Cephalocæma) sica, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 577, pl. 14, f. 1.

Campos Geraes, Brazil.

2. Cephalocæma acuminata.

acuminata, *Scudder*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

Between Quito and Napo.

b. Antennæ multiarticulatæ.
* Caput productum, subtus valde obliquum aut fere planum.
† Alæ anticæ angustæ.

Fam. 2. TRYXALIDÆ.

Truxalides, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 565.

A. Prosternum inerme.
a. Caput valde ascendens.

Genus 1. TRYXALIS.

Gryllus Acrida, *Linn.*—Truxalis, *Fabr.*, *Oliv.*, *Latr. Serv. Hist. Orth.* 578. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 606—Tryxalis, *Brullé*, *Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 298.

1. Tryxalis nasuta.

Gryllus (Acrida) nasutus, *Linn. Mus. Lud.* 118—9; *Syst. Nat.* i. 2, 692. *Roes. Ins.* ii. pl. 4, f. 1, 2—Gryllus nasutus, *Stoll*, *Saut. et Gryll.* pl. 8 b, f. 27—Gryllus conicus, *Stoll*, *Saut. et Gryll.* pl. 23 b, f. 88—Gryllus turritus, *De Vill. Ent. Linn.* i. 434, pl. 2, f. 4—Truxalis nasutus, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 26. *Latr. Hist. Nat.* xii. 147, pl. 94, f. 5. *Pal. Beauv. Ins.* 16, pl. 2, f. 1. *Cuv. R. An.* 3*me ed. Ins.* pl. 84, f. 2; pl. 85, f. 1—Truxalis hungaricus, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 27. *Herbst*, *Fuessly*, *Arch.* pl. 52, f. 7. *Germ. Iter. Dalm.* 260—Truxalis nasuta, *Charp. Hor. Ent.* 126. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 606. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 580. *Brullé*, *Hist. Nat.* 217—Troxalis nasuta, *Fisch. de Wald. Orth. Ross.* 231, pl. 10, f. 1, 2—Truxalis rufescens, *Pal. Beauv. Ins.* 17, pl. 2, f. 2—Truxalis tennis, *Pal. Beauv. Ins.* ii. pl. 2, f. 3—Truxalis pellucida, *Klug*, *Sym. Phys. Dec.* ii. pl. 18, f. 5—9—Tryxalis nasuta, *Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 299, pl. 15, f. 1, 2—Truxalis exaltata, *Wlk. Ann. Nat. Hist.* 3*rd Ser.* iv. 222.

This species varies in the length of the fore cone of the head, in the length and breadth of the antennæ, in the markings of the thorax, and very much in size and in colour.

a. Switzerland. Presented by Dr. Dowler.
b. Marseilles. From Dr. Leach's collection.
c. Leghorn. Presented by J. C. Bowring, Esq.
d. Athens. Presented by — Merlin, Esq.
e. Galilee, Syria. From Mr. Lowne's collection.
f. Nubia. Presented by C. Lamb, Esq.
g. Sierra Leone. Presented by the Rev. D. F. Morgan.
h. Gambia. From Mr. Rendall's collection.
i. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.
j. Interior of South Africa. Presented by the late Earl of Derby.
k. North Hindostan. From Captain Boyes' collection.
l. Ceylon. Presented by Dr. Templeton.
m. Cambodia. From Mr. Mouhot's collection.
n. New South Wales. Presented by Dr. Sinclair.
o. Sandwich Isles. Presented by Captain Beechey.

2. Tryxalis unguiculata.

Truxalis unguiculata, *Ramb. Faune And.* 72—Truxalis scalaris? *Klug, Sym. Phys. Dec.* 2, pl. 15, f. 2—4. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 582. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 607. *Brullé, Hist. Nat.* ix. 218—Truxalis nasutus, *Brullé, Exp. Mor.* 91—Truxalis variabilis, *Fisch. de Wald. Orth. Ross.* 232. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 607. *Klug, Sym. Phys. Dec.* 2, pl. 17, f. 4—6—Truxalis obsoleta, *Klug, Sym. Phys. Dec.* 2, pl. 16. f. 1—Truxalis procera, *Klug, Sym. Phys. Dec.* 2, pl. 16, f. 2, 3. *Serv, Hist. Orth.* 582—Truxalis Pharaonis, *Klug, Sym. Phys. Dec.* 2, pl. 14—Truxalis grandis, *Klug, Sym. Phys. Dec.* 2, pl. 15, f. 1. *Descr. Egypte, Orth.* pl. 5, f. 9, 10, 11—13—Truxalis conspurcata, *Klug, Sym. Phys. Dec.* 2, pl. 17, f. 1—Truxalis miniata, *Klug, Sym. Phys. Dec.* 2, pl. 18, f. 1—4. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 583—Tryxalis unguiculata, *Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 301, pl. 15, f. 3, 4—Truxalis constricta? *Schaum. Monats. Bert. Acad.* 1853, 778.

Mozambique.

The characters given of *T. constricta* are possessed by all the species of the genus.

a, *b*. Malaga. Presented by H. Woodward, Esq.
c, *d*. Bagdad. Presented by W. K. Loftus, Esq.
e. Nubia. Presented by C. Lamb, Esq.
f. North Hindostan. Presented by M. J. Walhouse, Esq.
g. North Hindostan. From Capt. Boyes' collection.

3. Tryxalis lata.

Truxalis lata, *Motsch. Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc.* xxxix. 181.

Japan.

4. Tryxalis Raflesii.

Truxalis Raflesii, *Blanch. Voy. Pole Sud. Zool.* iv. 366, pl. 2, f. 3, 4. (nasutus). Tryxalis nasuta?

Raffles Bay, New Guinea.

5. Tryxalis oceanica.

Truxalis oceanicus, *Mtrz. Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyons*, vii. 90. Tryxalis unguiculata?

Woodlark.

6. Tryxalis? sylvatica.

Truxalis sylvaticus, *Mtrz. Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyons*, vii. 90.

Woodlark.

7. Tryxalis scitula.

Testacea, T. nasutæ *simillima; alæ anticæ vitta nigricante informi interrupta; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, venis testaceis basi flavis apice nigris.*

Female. Testaceous. Head and prothorax like those of *T. nasuta* in structure, with whitish keels and with three ferruginous stripes on each side. Cone of the head shorter than the eye. Antennæ reddish. Keels of the prothorax slightly diverging from each other near the hind border, which is acutely angular. Fore wings occasionally with an irregular abbreviated and interrupted blackish stripe. Hind wings pellucid; veins testaceous, yellow towards the base, blackish towards the tips; transverse veins mostly black; apical veins clouded with brown. Length of the body 16—18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 28—32 lines.

The dark veins of the hind wings distinguish it from *T. nasuta*, of which, however, it may be a mere variety.

a. Australia. Presented by the late Earl of Derby.
b. North Australia. Presented by J. R. Elsey, Esq.
c. Swan River. Presented by Sir J. Richardson.
d. Australia.

8. Tryxalis lativitta.

Mas. *Viridis aut cervina*, T. nasutæ *simillima; caput sat ascendens; prothorax carinulis intermediis instructus, carinis lateralibus postice arcuatis, margine postico acutissimo; alæ anticæ vitta discoidali e maculis albidis nigro marginatis vittoque nigra nonnunquam obsoleta; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, margine exteriore fusco, venis apicem versus venulisque transversis nigris.*

Male. Green or fawn-colour. Head and prothorax much like those of *T. nasuta*, with three brownish or pale testaceous stripes on each side. Head rather more ascending than that of *T. nasuta;* cone shorter than the eye. Prothorax with some very slight keels besides the three principal keels; the two lateral keels diverging from each other and much rounded near the hind border, which is very acutely angular. Fore wings with a discal stripe of whitish black-bordered semi-oval spots, which are in some cases accompanied by a blackish stripe. Hind wings pellucid; veins towards the tips and transverse veins black or blackish; exterior border clouded with brown. Length of the body 14—21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 27—36 lines.

The head is more ascending than that of *T. nasuta*, and the hind wings distinguish it more than *T. scitula* from that species.

a. Cape. Presented by R. W. Townsend, Esq.
b, *c*. South Africa. Presented by Sir A Smith.

b. Caput paullo ascendens.

Genus 2. PYRGOMORPHA.

Truxalis, *Fabr. Latr. Charp. Burm.*—Truxalis (Pyrgomorpha), *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 583—Pyrgomorpha, *Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 303. *Blanch. Voy. Pole Sud.* iv. 367.

1. Pyrgomorpha rosea.

Acridium conicum, *Oliv.*—Truxalis grylloides, *Latr. Hist. Nat.* xii. 148. *Charp. Hor. Ent.* 130. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 608—Truxalis rhodoptila, *Herr. Schæff. Faun. Ins. Germ. Cont.* 157, pl. 16—Truxalis rosea, *Charp. Hor. Ent.* 128, pl. 3, f. 8. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 608. *Ramb. Faune And.* 75—Truxalis (Pyrgomorpha) rosea, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 584—Truxalis linearis, *Charp. Hor. Ent.* 129, pl. 3, f. 2. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 609—Pyrgomorpha rosea, *Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 304, pl. 15, f. 5.

a. South France. From Mr. Walker's collection.
b. Provence. From Prof. Westwood's collection.
c. Spain.
d, *e*. Medeah, Algeria. From Prof. Westwood's collection.
f. Tunis. From Mr. Fraser's collection.

2. Pyrgomorpha crenulata.

Truxalis crenulatus, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 28. *Pal. Beauv. Ins.* pl. 3, f. 1. *Thunb. Mem. Acad. Imp. Sci. Nat. St. Pet.* v. 265, pl. 3, q. n. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 609—Truxalis (Pyrgomorpha) crenulata, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 584—Acridium (Truxalis) psittacinum, *Hag. Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 146, pl. 23, f. 1—Acridium (Pyrgomorpha) crenulatum, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 149, pl. 23, f. 2—Truxalis porrecta, *Wlk. Ann. Nat. Hist.* 3rd Ser. iv. 222.

a. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.
b. North Hindostan. Presented by Capt. Strachey.
c, *d*. South Hindostan. Presented by M. J. Walhouse, Esq.
e—*g*. Ceylon. Presented by Dr. Templeton.
h. Hong Kong. Presented by J. C. Bowring, Esq.
i, *j*. Java. From Mr. Argent's collection.

Var.? Pale testaceous. Hind wings with the rosy hue much more prevalent and with a more scarlet red tinge.

k. North Bengal. From Lieut. Campbell's collection.

Var.? Mas. *Viridis, gracilis; caput et prothorax subtiliter punctata; caput subascendens, prothorace paullo brevius, antice longi-conicum, subcarinatum, lateribus posticis subserratis, fronte quadricarinata; antennæ nigræ, non dilatatæ; prothorax subsellatus, antice et postice rotundatus, lateribus subrotundatis subserratis; prosternum transverse jugatum; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, pallido venosæ.*

Male. Green, slender. Head and prothorax finely punctured. Head slightly ascending, a little shorter than the prothorax; hind part slightly serrated on each side; fore part elongate-conical, with a slight keel; front with four slight keels, of which the middle pair diverge towards the face. Eyes livid, fusiform, slightly oblique and prominent. Antennæ black, not dilated, slightly tapering, green at the base, longer than the head above. Prothorax slightly sellate, with three slight transverse impressed lines; fore border and hind border rounded; sides minutely serrated, slightly rounded. Prosternum with a transverse ridge. Legs slender; spines minute, especially those of the four anterior tibiæ. Hind wings pellucid, somewhat shorter than the fore wings; veins pale. Length of the body 11 lines; expansion of the fore wings 21 lines.

l. Ceylon. From Dr. Thwaites' collection.

3. Pyrgomorpha chloropa.

Acridium (Pyrgomorpha) chloropum, *Haan*, *Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 149, pl. 23, f. 3.

Java. Banjermassing.

4. Pyrgomorpha? Novæ Guineæ.

Acridium (Pyrgomorpha) Novæ Guineæ, *Haan*, *Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 150, pl. 23, f. 4.

Borneo. New Guinea.

5. Pyrgomorpha crenaticeps.

crenaticeps, *Blanch. Voy. Pole Sud. Zool.* iv. 368, pl. 3, f. 5—6—Truxalis crenaticeps.

Triton Bay, New Guinea.

6. Pyrgomorpha parabolica.

Fœm. *Testacea aut viridis, longi-fusiformis; caput lanceolatum, prothorace paullo longius, lateribus posticis subserratis; antennæ lanceolatæ, non dilatatæ; prothorax planus, bicarinatus, lateribus subserratis; pedes graciles, spinosuli; alæ anticæ angustæ, peracutæ; alæ posticæ cinereæ, breviores.*

Female. Testaceous or green, elongate-fusiform. Head lanceolate, a little longer than the prothorax; fore part elongate-conical, slightly grooved in front, much longer than the eye; sides behind the eyes slightly serrated. Eyes fusiform, not prominent. Antennæ lanceolate, a little longer than the head above, not dilated. Prothorax narrower in front, flat above, with two slight keels; fore border slightly truncated; hind border slightly angular; sides slightly serrated. Legs slender; four anterior tibiæ with a few very minute spines; hind tibiæ with two rows of small spines. Fore wings narrow, very acute, much longer than the hind wings, which are cinereous. Length of the body 14 lines; expansion of the fore wings 27 lines.

a. Borneo. Presented by the Admiralty.

7. Pyrgomorpha contracta.

Mas. *Testacea aut viridis, gracillima, fere linearis ; caput lanceolatum, prothorace longius, antice subsulcatum ; antennæ nigræ, lanceolatæ, basi testaceæ, non dilatatæ ; prothorax planus, subcarinatus, lateribus perparum serratis, pedes graciles, spinosuli ; alæ anticæ angustæ, per-acutæ ; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, breviores.*

Male. Testaceous or green, very slender, nearly linear. Head lanceolate, longer than the prothorax; fore part elongate-conical, much longer than the eye, very slightly furrowed. Eyes fusiform, not prominent. Antennæ lanceolate, black, testaceous at the base, not dilated, much longer than the head. Prothorax flat above, with slight keels; fore border slightly truncated; hind border rounded; sides very slightly serrated. Legs slender; four anterior tibiæ with a few extremely minute spines; hind tibiæ with two rows of minute spines. Fore wings narrow, very acute, much longer than the hind wings and extending much beyond the abdomen. Hind wings pellucid. Length of the body 10½ lines; expansion of the fore wings 20 lines.

The longer fore part of the head distinguishes it from *P. crenulata* and from *P. parabolica.*

a. Philippine Isles. From Mr. Cuming's collection.

8. Pyrgomorpha bispinosa.

Fœm. *Testacea aut viridis ; caput subascendens, unicarinatum, antice bicarinatum lateribusque subreflexis ; antennæ lanceolatæ, sub-dilatatæ ; prothorax tricarinatus, subtuberculatus, lateribus posticis unispinosis ; pedes breviusculi, spinulosi ; alæ anticæ nigricante notatæ ; alæ posticæ nigricantes.*

Female. Testaceous or green. Head slightly ascending, with a slight keel, much shorter than the prothorax; cone a little shorter than the eye, with two lateral keels which converge in front and with slightly reflexed borders. Eyes fusiform, rather prominent. Antennæ lanceolate, slightly dilated, rather longer than the head above. Prothorax thinly tuberculate, with three keels; fore border slightly truncated; hind border rounded; sides slightly oblique, with a spine near the hind border. Legs rather short; hind femora with oblique ridges; four anterior tibiæ with a few minute spines on each side; hind tibiæ with two rows of stout spines. Wings extending nearly to the tip of the abdomen. Fore wings with some small blackish marks. Hind wings with a blackish tinge. Length of the body 10 lines; expansion of the fore wings 14 lines.

The two spines on the sides of the prothorax distinguish it from the preceding species.

a. South Hindostan. Presented by M. J. Walhouse, Esq.

9. Pyrgomorpha brevicornis.

Acrida brevicornis, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* ii. 692—Truxalis brevicornis, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 27. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 607—Truxalis viridulus, *Pal. Beauv. Ins. Orth.* pl. 3, f. 4. *Deg. Ins.* iii. pl. 42, f. 7—Truxalis notochlorus, *Pal. Beauv. Ins. Orth.* pl. 3, f. 3.

a, *b*. Honduras. From Mr. Miller's collection.
c. United States. Presented by E. Doubleday, Esq.
d, *e*. United States. Presented by F. Walker, Esq.

10. Pyrgomorpha? flavipes.

Truxalis flavipes, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 609.

Brazil.

11. Pyrgomorpha? rubripennis.

Truxalis rubripennis, *Perty*, *Del. An. Art.* 121, pl. 24, f. 1.

Brazil.

B. Prosternum armatum.
a. Oculi non prominuli.

Genus 3. MESOPS.

Truxalis, *Pal. Beauv.*—Mesops, *Serv. Rev.*; *Hist. Orth.* 385. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 609.

1. Mesops abbreviatus.

Truxalis abbreviatus, *Pal. Beauv. Ins. Afriq.* 17. *Orth.* pl. 2, f. 4—Mesops abbreviatus, *Serv. Rev.* 76; *Hist. Orth.* 586. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 610.

a—*c*. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.

2. Mesops gracilis.

gracilis, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 610.

Cape.

3. Mesops? dorsalis.

dorsalis, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 610.

a. Para.

4. Mesops gladiator.

Opsomala gladiator, *Westw. Arc. Ent.* pl. 17, f. 1.

a. Sierra Leone. From Mr. Salmon's collection.

5. Mesops ensator.

Mas. *Ferrugineo-fuscus, valde compressus; caput cultriforme, prothorace duplo longius, antice bicarinatum lateribus depressis, apice obtusum; antennæ filiformes, non dilatatæ; prothorax carinatus, antice et postice rotundatus, lateribus rectis; prosternum unispinosum; alæ minimæ.*

Male. Ferruginous-brown, long, slender, much compressed. Head cultriform, about twice the length of the prothorax, with two keels and an intermediate furrow above, much flattened on each side, obtuse at the tip. Eyes fusiform, flat, oblique. Antennæ filiform, not dilated, a little more than half the length of the head in front of the eyes. Prothorax keeled, slightly and longitudinally rugulose; fore border and hind border rounded; sides straight. Prosternum with an acute spine. Length of the body 23 lines.

The specimen described is in a transition state, the wings being rudimentary. It is closely allied to *M. gladiator*, but the head is shorter above, and much shorter on each side towards the tip.

a. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.

6. Mesops pedestris.

pedestris, *Erichson*, *Wiegm. Arch.* 1842, 250, pl. 5, f. 10.

a. Australia. Presented by the Haslar Hospital.
b. Australia. From Major Parry's collection.
c. Australia. From Mr. Vigors' collection.
d—f. Australia. From Mr. Damel's collection.
g. Melbourne. From Mr. Pamplin's collection.

7. Mesops? carinatus.

Fœm. *Piceus, apterus, filiformis; caput et prothorax tricarinata; caput prothorace multo longius, antice rotundatum, fronte bicarinata; antennæ subdilatatæ; prothorax subrugulosus; prosternum transverse jugatum; oviductus vaginæ lanceolatæ.*

Female. Piceous, apterous, filiform, cylindrical. Head and prothorax with three keels. Head much longer than the prothorax; part in front of the eyes shorter than that behind them, rounded and not attenuated on the fore border; front with two keels which diverge towards the face. Eyes fusiform, flat, hardly oblique. Antennæ lanceolate, slightly dilated, nearly as long as the head and the prothorax together. Prothorax longitudinally and very slightly rugulose; fore border, hind border and sides straight. Prosternum with a transverse ridge. Sheaths of the oviduct lanceolate. Legs slender. Length of the body 14 lines.

a. United States. Presented by F. Walker, Esq.

8. Mesops filatus.

Mas. *Testaceus, longus, gracillimus; caput prothorace paullo longius, antice longi-conicum et marginatum, fronte quadricarinata; oculi fusiformes, subobliqui; antennæ setaceæ, corpore breviores, articulis 3o 5um subdilatatis; prothorax tricarinatus; prosternum transverse jugatum; pedes gracillimi, spinulosi; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, pallido venosæ, abdomen superantes.*

Male. Testaceous, long, linear, very slender. Head a little longer above than the prothorax; part in front of the eyes elongate-conical, with elevated borders, a little shorter than the part behind the eyes; front with four keels, the inner pair diverging towards the face. Eyes fusiform, slightly oblique, not prominent. Antennæ setaceous, much more than half the length of the body; third, fourth and fifth joints slightly dilated. Prothorax with thin well-defined parallel keels; fore border and sides straight; hind border much rounded. Prosternum with a transverse ridge. Legs very slender; spines of the four anterior tibiæ extremely small; those of the hind tibiæ small and in two rows. Wings extending rather beyond the abdomen. Hind wings pellucid: veins pale. Length of the body 12 lines; expansion of the fore wings 24 lines.

a, *b*. North Hindostan. From Dr. Hooker's collection.

b. Oculi plus minusve prominuli.
* Caput prothorace longius.
† Antennæ non dilatatæ.
‡ Corpus fere cylindricum.

Genus 4. LEGUA.

Corpus longum, gracile, fere cylindricum. Caput subpunctatum, lanceolatum, prothorace supra paullo longius, apice carinatum et sulcatum. Oculi ovati, obliqui, non prominuli. Antennæ setaceæ, graciles, capite et prothorace ad unum æquilongæ. Prothorax antice subtruncatus, postice rotundatus. Prosternum obtuse bidentatum. Pedes sat graciles; tibiæ quatuor anteriores spinulosæ; tibiæ posticæ biseriatim spinosæ. Alæ anticæ angustæ, acutæ. Alæ posticæ valde breviores.

Body long, slender, nearly cylindical. Head thinly punctured, lanceolate, a little longer above and much longer on each side than the prothorax; part in front of the eyes a little longer than that behind them, keeled and furrowed at the tip; front with four keels, of which the middle pair are very approximate. Eyes oval, oblique, not prominent. Antennæ slender, setaceous, as long as the head and the prothorax together. Prothorax with three slight transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly truncated; hind border rounded. Prosternum with two rounded teeth. Legs rather slender; four anterior tibiæ with very minute spines; hind tibiæ much shorter than the hind femora, with two rows of stout spines. Fore wings narrow, acute, much longer than the hind wings, which extend beyond the abdomen.

The much elongated head distinguishes this genus from *Opomala*, to which it is more nearly allied than to *Mesops*.

1. Legua crenulata.

Gryllus (Locusta) crenulatus, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 6 b, f. 18—Mesops crenulatus, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 610—Acridium (Opsomala) Stollii, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 148.

a. Africa. From Mr. Children's collection.

‡‡ Corpus longi-fusiforme.

Genus 5. MINORISSA.

Mas. Corpus longi-fusiforme. Caput et prothorax punctata, lineis tribus longitudinalibus elevatis. Caput lanceolatum, prothorace paullo longius, fronte quadrisubcarinata, lateribus posticis tuberculatis. Oculi fusiformes, non prominuli. Antennæ lanceolatæ, non dilatatæ. Prothorax margine antico subtruncato, margine postico convexo utrinque concavo. Prosternum jugo transverso tridentato. Pedes graciles; tibiæ posticæ biseriatim spinulosæ. Alæ anticæ abdomen paullo superantes. Alæ posticæ nullæ?

Male. Body elongate-fusiform. Head and prothorax punctured, with three slight elevated longitudinal lines. Head lanceolate, a little longer than the prothorax; sides behind the eyes tuberculate; front with four very slight keels. Eyes fusiform, not prominent. Antennæ lanceolate, not dilated, longer than the head above. Prothorax with three transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly truncated; hind border convex in the middle, concave on each side; sides tuberculate. Prosternum with a transverse tridentate much elevated ridge. Abdomen with four apical curved lanceolate appendages. Legs slender; hind tibiæ with two rows of minute spines. Fore wings narrow, extending a little beyond the abdomen. Hind wings not developed.

1. Minorissa pustulata.

Mas. *Testaceus aut viridis; antennæ cervinæ, rufescente notatæ; prothorax nigro bipustulatus; tibiæ posticæ luteæ; alæ anticæ lineola longitudinali e pustulis tribus nigris.*

Male. Testaceous or green. Antennæ fawn-colour, with reddish marks. Prothorax with two minute black pustules near the middle transverse line. Hind tibiæ luteous. Fore wings with three minute black pustules forming a longitudinal line in the disk; tips blackish. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 29 lines.

a. Columbia. From M. Sallé's collection.
b. Venezuela. From Mr. Birchall's collection.

†† Antennæ dilatatæ.
‡ Prothoracis latera serrata.

Genus 6. OMURA.

Mas. Corpus gracile, apterum, punctatum, longi-fusiforme. Caput lanceolatum, subascendens, prothorace multo longius, antice carinatum et

sulcatum, fronte tricarinata, lateribus posticis tuberculatis. Oculi fusiformes, subobliqui, non prominuli. Antennæ lanceolatæ, capite breviores; articuli 3us et 4us dilatati. Prothorax antice et postice subtruncatus; linea transversa impressa indistincta; latera tuberculata. Prosternum dente lato armatum. Pedes quatuor anteriores graciles, breves. Tibiæ posticæ biseriatim spinulosæ.

Male. Body slender, apterous, elongate-fusiform, punctured. Head lanceolate, slightly ascending, much longer than the prothorax; part in front of the eyes longer than the hind part, which has a line of tubercles on each side; tip keeled and furrowed; under side with three slight keels. Eyes fusiform, slightly oblique, not prominent. Antennæ lanceolate, shorter than the head; third and fourth joints dilated. Prothorax with two very slight transverse impressed lines; fore border and hind border slightly truncated; sides tuberculate. Prosternum with a broad tooth in the middle. Legs slender; four anterior legs short; hind tibiæ with two rows of small spines.

1. Omura congrua.

Mas. *Picea; caput utrinque et subtus rufescens; oculi lividi, striga nigra fusiformi; pedes rufescentes, femoribus posticis piceo-rufis, tarsis posticis nigris.*

Male. Piceous, tawny, testaceous or green. Head dull red on each side and beneath. Eyes livid, with a fusiform black streak in the disk. Legs dull red; hind femora with a piceous tinge; hind tarsi black. Length of the body 21—24 lines.

a. Para. Presented by G. Graham, Esq.
b. Amazon Region. From Mr. Bates' collection.
c—d. Archidona. From Mr. Stevens' collection.

‡‡ Prothoracis latera non serrata.
§ Caput antice non attenuatum.

Genus 7. PARGA.

Mas. Corpus compressum, gracillimum. Caput et prothorax carinulis nonnullis instructa. Caput planum, prothorace paullo longius, antice rotundatum; frons quadricarinata. Oculi fusiformes, obliqui, subconvexi. Antennæ lanceolatæ, capite paullo longiores; articuli 3o 7um dilatati, serrati. Prothorax antice et postice rotundatus; latera recta. Prosternum transverse jugatum. Pedes graciles; femora subcarinata; femora postica apice calcarata; tibiæ spinulosæ. Alæ abdomen superantes.

Male. Body compressed, very slender. Head and prothorax with several slight longitudinal keels. Head horizontal, a little longer than the prothorax, rounded and not attenuated in front, a little longer before the eyes than behind them; under side with four keels, of which the inner pair diverge from each other towards the mouth. Eyes slightly convex, fusiform, oblique. Antennæ lanceolate, a little longer than the head; joints from the third to the seventh dilated, acutely angular on each side of the fore border; the seven following joints small, closely connected. Prothorax rounded in front and behind; sides straight. Prosternum with a transverse

ridge. Legs slender; femora slightly keeled; hind femora with apical spurs; four anterior tibiæ with a few very minute spines; hind tibiæ with two rows of small spines. Wings extending beyond the abdomen. Fore wings somewhat longer than the hind wings.

1. Parga spatulata.

Mas. *Cervina aut picea; alæ anticæ nigricante subconspersæ; alæ posticæ limpidæ aut cinereæ, apud costam cervinæ, basi nonnunquam ochraceæ.*

Mesops gracilis?

Male. Fawn-colour or piceous. Eyes livid. Fore wings with some minute blackish speckles. Hind wings colourless or cinereous, sometimes ochraceous towards the base; costal space like the fore wings in colour. Length of the body 12 lines; expansion of the fore wings 24 lines.

The description of *Mesops gracilis* is too short to identify it with this species.

a. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.
b—f. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.

§§ Caput antice attenuatum.

Genus 8. MORABA.

Mas. Corpus filiforme, apterum. Caput subascendens, prothorace multo longius, antice longi-conicum et subtus subcarinatum; frons carinis duabus faciem versus approximatis. Oculi fusiformes, obliqui, subprominuli. Antennæ lanceolatæ; articuli 3o 14um subdilatati, cyathiformes. Prothorax lævis, antice subtruncatus, lateribus margineque postico subexcavatis. Pedes graciles; tibiæ spinulosæ.

Male. Body filiform, apterous, cylindrical. Head slightly ascending, much longer than the prothorax; part in front of the eyes elongate-conical, much shorter than that behind them, slightly keeled beneath; front with two approximate keels, which slightly converge towards the face. Eyes fusiform, slightly prominent and oblique. Antennæ lanceolate, longer than the head; third and following joints to the fourteenth slightly dilated, cyathiform; the five following joints very small. Prothorax smooth; fore border slightly truncated; sides and hind border slightly excavated. Legs slender; four anterior legs short, the spines of their tibiæ extremely minute; hind tibiæ with two rows of minute spines.

1. Moraba serricornis.

Mas. *Cervina; pedes postici rufescentes, genubus rufis.*

Male. Fawn-colour. Hind legs reddish; knees and tips of the spines of the hind tibiæ black. Length of the body 22 lines.

a, b. Port Essington. From Mr. Gould's collection.
c. Australia. Presented by the Entomological Club.
d. Australia. From Mr. Damel's collection.

** Caput prothorace paullo brevius.

Genus 9. PERENA.

Mas. Corpus gracile, longi-fusiforme. Caput et prothorax subtilissime punctata. Caput lanceolatum, ascendens, prothorace supra brevius, ante oculos longi-conicum et sulcatum, lateribus posticis subtuberculatis, fronte quadricarinata. Oculi fusiformes, vix obliqui, non prominuli. Antennæ lanceolatæ, non dilatatæ, capite paullo longiores. Prothorax tricarinatus, margine antico subtruncato, margine postico rotundato, lateribus subtuberculatis. Prosternum transverse jugatum. Pedes graciles; tibiæ quatuor anteriores spinulosæ; tibiæ posticæ biseriatim spinosæ. Alæ anticæ angustæ, acutæ, alis posticis valde longiores.

Male. Body slender, tapering from the hind border of the prothorax to the head and to the tip of the abdomen. Head and prothorax very minutely punctured. Head lanceolate, ascending, rather shorter than the prothorax above; part in front of the eyes elongate-conical, furrowed, longer than the hind part, of which the sides are minutely tuberculate; front with four keels, of which the inner pair are nearly contiguous. Eyes fusiform, hardly oblique, not prominent. Antennæ lanceolate, not dilated, a little longer than the head. Prothorax with three keels and with three slight transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly truncated; hind border rounded; sides minutely tuberculated. Prosternum with an oblique elevated transverse ridge. Legs slender; spines of the four anterior tibiæ few, extremely minute; hind tibiæ a little shorter than the hind femora, with two rows of minute spines. Fore wings narrow, acute, much longer than the hind wings.

1. Perena concolor.

Mas. *Cervina; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, testaceo venosæ.*

Male. Fawn-colour. Eyes livid or tawny. Hind wings pellucid; veins testaceous. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 30 lines.

a, *b*. Corea. Presented by Capt. Sir E. Belcher.

*** Caput prothorace multo brevius.

Genus 10. OPOMALA.

Opsomala, *Serv. Rev.* 1831; *Hist. Orth.* 586. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 610
Xiphocera, *Perty*—Opomala, *Erichs. Agass. Nom. Zool. Ind. Gen. Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 305.

Europe.

1. Opomala tryxalicera.

tryxalicera, *Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 305, pl. 15, f. 8.
Sicily.

2. Opomala cylindrica.

Gryllus cylindricus, *Marshall, Ann. Wien. Mus.* i. 210, pl. 18, f. 2—Opsomala fasciculata, *Charp. Orth.* pl. 14—Opomala cylindrica, *Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 306, pl. 15, f. 6, 7.

Sicily.

3. Opomala sicula.

Opsomala sicula, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 594—Opomala sicula, *Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 307.

Sardinia.

North America.

4. Opomala varipes.

Opsomala varipes, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 588.

North America.

5. Opomala marginicollis.

Opsomala marginicollis, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 591.

North America.

6. Opomala punctipennis.

Opsomala punctipennis, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 590.

North America.

7. Opomala bivittata.

Opsomala bivittata, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 589.

a—e. St. John's Bluff, East Florida. Presented by E. Doubleday, Esq.

8. Opomala brachyptera.

brachyptera, *Scudder, Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* 1862, 454.

Massachusetts.

9. Opomala brevipennis.

brevipennis, *Thomas, Trans. Ill. St. Agric. Soc.* v. 451.

Illinois.

Mexico.

10. Opomala Mexicana.

Mexicana, *Sauss. Rev. et Mag. Zool.* 1861, 156.

Mexico.

11. Opomala? crassipes.

Mas. *Viridis, gracilis, aptera; caput et prothorax subtiliter punctata; caput prothorace multo brevius, antice longi-conicum, fronte quadricarinata; antennæ piceæ, filiformes; prothorax antice valde rotundatus, postice vix excavatus, lateribus perparum rotundatis; prosternum transverse jugatum; pedes crassi.*

Male. Green, slender, apterous. Head and prothorax minutely punctured. Head much shorter than the prothorax, elongate-conical in front of the eyes; front with four keels, of which the middle pair are approximate, almost parallel. Eyes piceous, elliptical, prominent, oblique. Antennæ piceous, filiform, slightly flattened, green at the base, as long as the head and the prothorax together. Prothorax with three slight transverse impressed lines; fore border much rounded; hind border hardly excavated; sides very slightly rounded. Prosternum with a transverse ridge. Femora and four anterior tibiæ thick; spines of the latter extremely minute; hind tibiæ with two rows of rather long black-tipped spines. Length of the body 11 lines.

a. Vera Cruz. From M. Sallé's collection.

South America.

12. Opomala viridis.

Opsomala viridis, *Serv. Rev.* 77; *Hist. Orth.* 588. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 611.

a. Brazil. From Mr. Mornay's collection.
b. Brazil. From Mr. Stevens' collection.
c. Brazil. Presented by J. Miers, Esq.
d. Brazil.

13. Opomala coriacea.

Truxalis coriacea, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 608.

Brazil.

14. Opomala filiformis.

Opsomala filiformis, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 593.

a. Brazil. Presented by J. P. G. Smith, Esq.
b—d. Santarem. From Mr. Bates' collection.

15. Opomala cylindrodes.

Opsomala cylindrodes, *Stal, Eug. Resa*, 325.

Rio Janeiro.

a. British Guiana. Presented by Sir R. Schomburgck.

16. Opomala puncticeps.

Opsomala puncticeps, *Stal, Eug. Resa*, 325.

Rio Janeiro.

17. Opomala vittata.

Mas. *Nigra, gracilis; caput et prothorax subrugulosa, luteis quinque vittata; caput antice conicum, fronte luteo trivittata; oculi testacei, elliptici, obliqui, prominuli, rufescente lineati, supra fere contigui; antennæ lanceolatæ, subdilatatæ, prothorace duplo longiores; prothoracis margines anticus et posticus rotundati; pectus luteo trifasciatum; abdomen livido trivittatum; femora luteo vittata; tibiæ quatuor anteriores subtus lividæ; alæ anticæ luteo bivittatæ; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, cæruleo venosæ, apices versus nigricantes.*

Male. Black, slender, nearly cylindrical. Head and prothorax slightly rugulose, with five luteous stripes, of which the inner pair are united between the eyes, and the middle one is very slender. Head much shorter than the prothorax, conical between the antennæ; front with three luteous stripes. Eyes testaceous, elliptical, oblique, prominent, nearly meeting above, with some reddish lines. Palpi dull luteous. Antennæ lanceolate, slightly dilated, much longer than the head and the prothorax together. Prothorax with three transverse impressed lines; fore border and hind border rounded. Pectus with three irregular luteous bands. Abdomen with three livid stripes, of which the middle one is very broad. Legs short, stout; femora with luteous stripes; fore femora green beneath; hind femora incrassated at the tips; four anterior tibiæ livid beneath; hind tibiæ shorter than the hind femora, with two rows of stout spines. Fore wings narrow, with two luteous stripes, which extend from the base to the middle. Hind wings pellucid, with blue veins, blackish and with black veins towards the tips, much shorter than the fore wings. Length of the body 12 lines; expansion of the fore wings 22 lines.

a. Amazon Region. From Mr. Wallace's collection.

18. Opomala femoralis.

Fœm. *Testacea, gracilis, subtiliter punctata; caput et prothorax nigro quadrivittata, luteo bivittata; caput prothorace brevius, antice longiconicum, fronte quadricarinata aspere punctata disco nigro; oculi fulvi, elliptici, obliqui, prominuli, supra approximati; antennæ fulvæ, non dilatatæ, prothorace duplo longiores; prothoracis margines anticus et posticus subrotundati; prosternum unispinosum; abdominis dorsum nigricans, testaceo macularitер bivittatum; femora quatuor anteriora nigro univittata, femora postica ochracea apice nigricantia; tibiæ posticæ virides; alæ anticæ fuscæ, costa nigricante; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, apice nigricantes.*

Female. Testaceous. Head and prothorax with four black stripes and with two exterior broader and more determinate luteous stripes. Head much shorter than the prothorax, forming an elongated cone between the antennæ; front roughly punctured, with a black disk and with four keels. Eyes tawny, elliptical, oblique, prominent, approximate above. Antennæ tawny, lanceolate, not dilated, very much longer than the head and the prothorax together. Prothorax with three transverse impressed lines; fore border and hind border slightly rounded. Prosternum with an acute spine.

Abdomen above blackish, with two elongated testaceous spots in each segment. Legs slender; four anterior femora with a black stripe above; hind femora ochraceous, blackish and slightly incrassated at the tips; hind tibiæ dull green, shorter than the hind femora, with two rows of minute testaceous spines, which have black tips. Fore wings narrow, brown, blackish along the costa. Hind wings pellucid, blackish at the tips; veins black. Length of the body 10½ lines; expansion of the fore wings 21 lines.

a. Para. From Mr. Wallace's collection.

Africa.

19. Opomala pallida.

Opsomala pallida, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 611.

Senegambia.

20. Opomala basalis.

Mas et fœm. *Testacea aut viridis; caput et prothorax subtiliter punctata; caput prothorace brevius, non ascendens, antice conicum et marginatum, fronte quadricarinata; oculi fusiformes, obliqui, non prominuli; antennæ cervinæ, non dilatatæ, apices versus piceæ; prothorax tricarinatus, margine antico recto, margine postico subrotunduto; tibiæ posticæ rufescentes; alæ anticæ costæ dimidio basali pallide viridi nigro marginatæ; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, nigro venosæ.*

Male and female. Testaceous or green, rather slender. Head and prothorax finely punctured. Head horizontal, shorter than the prothorax, conical and with a slightly elevated border in front of the eyes; front with four distinct keels. Eyes fawn-colour, fusiform, oblique, not prominent. Antennæ lanceolate, fawn-colour, piceous towards the tips, much longer than the head, not dilated. Prothorax with three indistinct transverse impressed lines and with three distinct parallel keels; fore border straight; hind border slightly rounded. Prosternum with a slight transverse ridge. Abdomen slightly keeled and compressed. Legs slender; four anterior legs short; four anterior tibiæ with very short and slender spines on each side; hind tibiæ reddish, shorter than the hind femora, with two rows of small black-tipped spines. Fore wings narrow, pale green, and with pale green veins along the costa from the base to beyond half the length; a black line on the hind border of the green stripe. Hind wings pellucid, rather shorter than the fore wings; veins black. Length of the body 14—17 lines; expansion of the fore wings 20—25 lines.

a. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.
b. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.

21. Opomala interlineata.

Mas. *Fulva; caput et prothorax albo bivittata; caput prothorace multo brevius, antice conicum marginatum et subcarinatum, fronte bicarinata; oculi fusiformes; prothorax tricarinatus, nigricante trivittatus, antice rectus, postice rotundatus; prosternum transverse jugatum; alæ anticæ striga subcostali nigricante; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, nigro venosæ.*

Male. Tawny, slender. Head and prothorax with two white lateral stripes. Head much shorter than the prothorax, smooth, conical, very slightly keeled and with an elevated border in front of the eyes; front with two keels which diverge towards the face. Eyes fusiform, oblique, slightly prominent. Antennæ lanceolate, about twice the length of the head above. Prothorax punctured, with three parallel keels and with three blackish stripes; fore border and sides straight; hind border rounded. Prosternum with a transverse ridge. Legs moderately stout; four anterior tibiæ with minute spines; hind tibiæ with small spines. Fore wings with a blackish subcostal streak extending from the base to beyond the middle. Hind wings pellucid, rather shorter than the fore wings; veins black. Length of the body 16 lines; expansion of the fore wings 24 lines.

Closely allied to *O. basalis*.

a. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.

South Asia.

22. Opomala laticornis.

Opsomala laticornis, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 590.

Bombay.

a. North Hindostan. From Dr. Hooker's collection.

23. Opomala bicolor.

Acridium (Opsomala) bicolor, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 148.

Japan. Java.

24. Opomala lineatitarsis.

Opsomala lineatitarsis, *Stal, Eug. Resa*, 324.

Hong Kong.

25. Opomala? Japonica.

Truxalis (Opsomala?) Japonica, *Motsch. Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc.* xxxix. 181.

Japan.

26. Opomala convergens.

Fœm. *Pallide testacea, gracilis, fere linearis; caput et prothorax lineis nonnullis obscurioribus; caput prothorace brevius, antice lanceolatum et marginatum; oculi obliqui, fusco lineati; antennæ latæ, prothorace fere duplo longiores; prothorax lineis quinque elevatis; prosternum obtuse dentatum; abdomen longum, apicem versus attenuatum; oviductus longus, rectus; pedes quatuor anteriores breves; tibiæ posticæ biseriatim spinulosæ; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, basi roseæ.*

Female. Pale testaceous, slender, nearly linear. Head and prothorax with several darker lines, and on each side with a broad white stripe which is continued along the hind femora. Head shorter than the prothorax; cone in front of the eyes lanceolate, with an elevated border; under side roughly punctured, keeled in front. Eyes oval, oblique, not prominent,

with some darker lines. Antennæ lanceolate, broad, flat, as long as the head and the prothorax together. Prothorax finely punctured, with two transverse impressed lines and with five very slight longitudinal elevated lines; fore border and hind border rounded; sides straight. Prosternum with an obtuse tooth. Abdomen long, attenuated towards the tip. Oviduct lanceolate, straight, 4½ lines in length. Legs slender; four anterior legs short; hind tibiæ with two rows of very minute spines which have black tips. Fore wings very narrow. Hind wings a little shorter, pellucid, rosy at the base, this hue especially on the veins. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 28 lines.

a. North Bengal. From Lieut. Campbell's collection.

27. Opomala tarsalis.

Fœm. *Viridis, robusta, fere cylindrica; caput et prothorax subtiliter punctata, fusco quadrivittata, flavo bivittata; caput prothorace paullo brevius, antice conicum, subtus quadricarinatum; oculi picei, fusiformes, obliqui, non prominuli; antennæ nigræ, non dilatatæ; prothorax antice subrotundatus, postice valde rotundatus.*

Female. Green, stout, nearly cylindrical. Head and prothorax minutely punctured, with two, sometimes nearly obsolete, brown stripes and an intermediate yellow stripe on each side. Head above a little shorter than the prothorax, cone in front shorter than the eye; under side with four keels, of which the middle pair is most distinct. Eyes piceous, fusiform, oblique, not prominent. Antennæ black, lanceolate, much longer than the head, not dilated. Prothorax with two slight transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly rounded; hind border much rounded. Prosternum with a bidentate protuberance. Legs rather stout; hind femora reddish and marked with black at the tips; four anterior tibiæ with a few minute spines; hind tibiæ deep green, with two rows of stout pale yellow black-tipped spines; hind tarsi red. Hind wings cinereous, somewhat shorter than the fore wings; veins black. Length of the body 24—27 lines; expansion of the fore wings 33—36 lines.

a, *b*. Silhet. From the Rev. Mr. Stainforth's collection.

28. Opomala semipicta.

Mas. *Subaurato-viridis; caput et prothorax disco aut vittis duabus rufo-fuscis; caput longi-conicum, prothorace multo brevius, antice conicum et marginatum; oculi fusiformes, obliqui, subprominuli; antennæ piceæ, lanceolatæ, subdilatatæ, capiti et prothoraci ad unum æquilongæ; prothorax antice subtruncatus, postice rotundatus, carinis bene determinatis; prosternum unispinosum; femora postica nigro vittata; alæ cinereæ; alæ anticæ rufo venosæ, vitta costali viridi; alæ posticæ breviores, nigro venosæ.*

Male. Green, slender, slightly gilded. Head and prothorax above reddish brown or with two stripes of that hue. Head elongate-conical, much shorter than the prothorax, conical and with a broad elevated border in front of the eyes; front with four well-defined keels, of which the inner diverge from each other towards the face. Eyes piceous, fusiform, oblique, slightly prominent. Antennæ piceous, lanceolate, slightly dilated, as long

as the head and the prothorax together. Prothorax with three distinct parallel keels and with three slight transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly truncated; hind border rounded. Prosternum with one short spine. Legs slender; hind femora striped with black above and beneath; four anterior tibiæ with very minute spines; hind tibiæ shorter than the hind femora, with two rows of small spines, which have black tips. Wings cinereous. Fore wings narrow, rather longer than the hind wings, with red veins and with a green costal stripe. Hind wings with black veins. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 36 lines.

a, *b*. South Hindostan. Presented by M. J. Walhouse, Esq.

29. Opomala galeata.

Fœm. *Ferruginea, subtus fulva; caput et prothorax subrugulosa; caput prothorace sat brevius, septem-carinatum, antice conicum lateribus cavis, fronte quadricarinata; oculi longi-ovati; antennæ setaceæ, articulis 3o 4o et 5o subdilatatis; prothorax tricarinatus, antice rectus, postice subrotundatus, lateribus testaceo notatis; prosternum transverse jugatum; pedes graciles; alæ posticæ cinereæ, nigro venosæ.*

Female. Ferruginous, tawny beneath. Head and prothorax very minutely rugulose. Head rather shorter than the prothorax, with a slight middle keel and on each side with three more indistinct keels; fore part conical, deeply excavated on each side where the antennæ are inserted; front with four keels, the inner pair diverging much towards the face. Eyes elongate-oval, oblique. Antennæ stout, setaceous, nearly twice longer than the head above; third, fourth and fifth joints slightly dilated. Prothorax with three parallel keels; fore border and sides straight; hind border slightly rounded; some testaceous marks on each side. Prosternum with a transverse ridge. Legs slender; spines of the four anterior tibiæ very minute; spines of the hind tibiæ moderately stout, with black tips. Wings extending rather beyond the abdomen. Hind wings cinereous, shorter than the fore wings; veins black. Length of the body 10 lines; expansion of the fore wings 16 lines.

a. Hong Kong. Presented by J. C. Bowring, Esq.

Australasia.

30. Opomala fumosa.

Opsomala fumosa, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 593.

Java.

31. Opomala tæniata.

Opsomala tæniata, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 591—Acridium (Opsomala) tæniatum, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 148.

Java.

32. Opomala pisciformis.

Opsomala pisciformis, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 594—Acridium (Opsomala) pisciformis, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 147.

Java. Timor.

33. Opomala? brachyptera.

Acridium (Pyrgomorpha) brachypterum, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 150.

New Guinea.

34. Opomala inornata.

Mas. *Fulva; caput et prothorax punctata; caput lanceolatum, ascendens, prothorace brevius, cono antico subsulcato subtus carinato; oculi testacei, fusiformes, obliqui, non prominuli; antennæ graciles; prothorax antice subrotundatus, postice subangulatus, prosterni margo anticus unidentatus; pedes sat robusti; alæ posticæ cinereæ, nigro venosæ.*

Male. Tawny, rather slender. Head and prothorax punctured. Head lanceolate, ascending, shorter than the prothorax; cone in front of the eyes with a slight longitudinal furrow, much excavated on each side, keeled beneath. Eyes testaceous, fusiform, oblique, not prominent. Antennæ setaceous, flattened, not dilated, much longer than the head above. Prothorax with three indistinct transverse lines; fore border slightly rounded; hind border slightly angular. Fore border of the prosternum dentate in the middle. Abdomen slightly keeled and compressed. Legs rather stout; four anterior tibiæ with minute spines on each side towards the tips; hind tibiæ very little shorter than the hind femora, with two rows of small black-tipped spines. Hind wings cinereous, rather shorter than the fore wings; veins black. Length of the body 17 lines; expansion of the fore wings 23 lines.

a. Philippine Isles. From Mr. Cuming's collection.

Australia.

35. Opomala sordida.

Opsomala sordida, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 592.

a—c. King George's Sound. Presented by Sir G. Grey.
d—i. Swan River. From Mr. Turner's collection.
j. Swan River. Presented by Sir J. Richardson.
k, l. Port Stephen.
m. Australia. Presented by the Haslar Hospital.
n. South Australia. Presented by R. Bakewell, Esq.

36. Opomala amæna.

Fœm. *Pallide lutea; caput et prothorax subtiliter punctata, vittis duabus latis nigricantibus luteo notatis; caput antice longi-conicum, fronte nigricante quadrisubcarinata; oculi fulvi, elliptici, obliqui, subprominuli, supra approximati; antennæ fulvæ, basi subdilatatæ; prothorax antice subtruncatus, postice subrotundatus; prosternum obtuse bispinosum; abdominis segmenta ferrugineo fasciata; femora fusco vittata; femora postica intus rufa; tibiæ posticæ rufæ; alæ anticæ fuscæ, postice lutescentes; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, luteo venosæ.*

Female. Pale luteous, slender, nearly cylindrical. Head and prothorax finely punctured, with two broad blackish stripes which include some pale luteous marks and are continued along the sides of the hinder pectus. Head in front of the eyes forming an elongated cone, which is much excavated on each side and has a small excavation beneath between the antennæ; front mostly blackish, with four slight elevated lines. Eyes fawn-colour, elliptical, oblique, slightly prominent, approximate above. Antennæ tawny, lanceolate, much longer than the head and the prothorax together; joints near the base slightly dilated. Prothorax with three transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly truncated; hind border slightly rounded. Prosternum with a protuberance which is armed with two small obtuse teeth. Abdomen with a broad abbreviated ferruginous band on each segment. Legs slender; femora striped with brown; hind femora bright red on the inner side; four anterior tibiæ with a few very short and slender spines; hind tibiæ red, shorter than the hind femora, with two rows of stout black-tipped spines. Fore wings narrow, brown, pale luteous along the hind border, extending to the tip of the abdomen. Hind wings pellucid; veins pale luteous, mostly black towards the tips. Length of the body 19½ lines; expansion of the fore wings 30 lines.

a. Australia. Presented by the Haslar Hospital.

37. Opomala brevitibia.

Mas. *Fulva; caput longi-conicum, prothorace multo brevius, fronte subrugulosa carinis intermediis undulatis interruptis; oculi fusiformes, obliqui, subprominuli; antennæ piceæ, subdilatatæ, capite et prothorace ad unum multo longiores; prothorax aspere punctatus, unicarinatus, antice et postice rotundatus; prosternum unidentatum; tibiæ posticæ testaceæ, breviusculæ; alæ æquilongæ; alæ posticæ cinereæ, nigro venosæ.*

Male. Tawny, slender. Head elongate-conical, smooth, much shorter above than the prothorax; part in front of the eyes elongate-conical, much longer than the part behind them, keeled beneath; front slightly rugulose, with four slight keels, of which the middle pair are undulating and interrupted. Eyes piceous, fusiform, oblique, slightly prominent. Antennæ piceous, lanceolate, much longer than the head and the prothorax together; joints from the third to the tenth dilated. Prothorax roughly punctured, with three slight transverse impressed lines and with a

slight keel; fore border and hind border rounded. Prosternum with a thick tooth. Legs rather slender; four anterior tibiæ with the usual minute spines; hind tibiæ testaceous, somewhat shorter than the hind femora, with two rows of stout spines, which have black tips. Wings of equal length. Fore wings not extending to the tip of the abdomen. Hind wings cinereous; veins black. Length of the body 30 lines; expansion of the fore wings 40 lines.

The hind tibiæ are shorter than those of *O. semipicta*.

a. Australia. Presented by the Haslar Hospital.

38. Opomala brevicornis.

Fœm. *Testacea aut viridis, longa, fere cylindrica; caput prothorace vix brevius paullo latius, antice conicum, carinis duabus frontalibus faciem versus approximatis; oculi elliptici, magni, prominuli, fuscescente lineati; antennæ piceæ, subdilatatæ; prothorax subtuberculatus, non carinatus, margine antico subexcavato, lateribus margineque postico rectis; prosternum antice unidentatum; abdomen longissimum; alæ minimæ.*

Female. Testaceous or green, long, slender, nearly cylindrical. Head smooth, almost as long as and a little broader than the prothorax; vertex convex; part before the eyes conical; front long, with two keels which converge towards the face. Eyes elliptical, oblique, long, prominent, with some darker lines. Antennæ piceous, lanceolate, slightly dilated, testaceous at the base, not longer than the head. Prothorax thickly and very minutely tuberculate, not keeled; fore border slightly excavated; sides and hind border straight. Prosternum with an horizontal tooth, which is parted by a transverse furrow from a hinder notch. Abdomen very long. Legs slender; four anterior tibiæ with very minute spines; hind tibiæ with two rows of small spines. Wings rudimentary. Length of the body 20 lines.

The example here recorded is apparently in a transition state. In the structure of the head and of the prothorax it differs much from the typical species of the genus.

a. Australia. Presented by the Haslar Hospital.

Country unknown.

39. Opomala tibialis.

Opsomala tibialis, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 591.

40. Opomala picta.

Mas. *Viridis, fere cylindrica*, O. semipictæ *simillima; caput et prothorax ferrugineo trivittata; caput prothorace paullo brevius, antice conicum et marginatum; antennæ ferrugineæ, graciles, capite et prothorace ad unum longiores; alæ fusco-cinereæ; alæ anticæ rufo-venosæ, apud costam late virides; alæ posticæ breviores, fusco venosæ.*

Male. Green, smooth, slender, nearly cylindrical. Head and prothorax with three equal broad parallel ferruginous stripes. Head a little shorter than the prothorax above; part in front of the eyes conical, with an

elevated border, shorter than the part behind them; front with four keels, of which the inner pair are parallel and approximate to each other. Antennæ ferruginous, setaceous, slender, longer than the head and the prothorax together. Prothorax, prosternum and legs in structure like those of *O. semipicta*. Tibiæ, tarsi and hind femora towards the tips red. Wings brownish cinereous. Fore wings broadly green along the costa; veins elsewhere red. Hind wings rather shorter, with brown veins. Length of the body 16½ lines; expansion of the fore wings 26 lines.

a. ———?

41. Opomala cingulata.

Mas. *Testacea; caput subcarinatum, prothorace sat brevius, antice conicum, fronte quadricarinata; oculi elliptici; antennæ setaceæ, non dilatatæ; prothorax subtiliter punctatus, carinis tribus dorsalibus carinulisque nonnullis exterioribus; prosternum transverse subjugatum; abdominis segmenta dorsalia fusco-fasciata; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, basi nonnunquam subroseæ.*

Male. Testaceous. Head with a slight keel, rather shorter than the prothorax, conical in front of the eyes; front with four keels; the inner pair diverging from between the eyes to the middle, converging there and then parallel to each other till they join the fore border. Eyes elliptical, oblique, prominent. Antennæ setaceous, not dilated, much longer than the head above. Prothorax minutely punctured, with three keels, the lateral pair very slightly undulating: some exterior indistinct and interrupted keels. Prosternum with a slight transverse ridge. Abdomen with an abbreviated brown band on each segment above. Legs rather slender; spines minute, especially those on the four anterior tibiæ. Wings extending beyond the abdomen. Hind wings pellucid, a little shorter than the fore wings, occasionally with a rosy tinge on the hind part near the base. Length of the body 7—10 lines; expansion of the fore wings 15—19 lines.

a, b. ———?

42. Opomala serrata.

Mas. *Ferruginea, subtus fulva; caput et prothorax subrugulosa; caput prothorace paullo brevius, antice longi-conicum, fronte sexcarinata; oculi fusiformes; antennæ lanceolatæ, latiusculæ; prothorax unicarinatus, antice rotundatus, postice arcuatus; prosternum transverse jugatum; abdominis segmenta dorsalio unispinosa.*

Male. Ferruginous, tawny beneath. Head and prothorax slightly rugulose. Head a little shorter than the prothorax, elongate-conical in front of the eyes; front with six keels, of which the inmost pair diverge slightly towards the face. Eyes fusiform, oblique, prominent. Antennæ lanceolate, rather broad, much longer than the head above. Prothorax with a middle keel and with three transverse impressed lines; fore border rounded; hind border somewhat arched; sides straight. Prosternum with a transverse ridge. Abdomen with a spine on the hind border of each dorsal segment. Legs moderately stout. Wings very short. Length of the body 12 lines.

The specimen described is incompletely developed.

a. ———?

The three following genera are unknown to me, and are not arranged systematically.

Genus 11. ACHURUM.

1. Achurum Sumichrasti.

Truxalis (Achurum) Sumichrasti, *Sauss. Rev. et Mag. Zool.* 1861, 313.

Mexico.

Genus 12. ICHTHYDION.

Ichthydion, *Sauss. Rev. et Mag. Zool.* 1859, 390.

1. Ichthydion Mexicanum.

Mexicanum, *Sauss. Rev. et Mag. Zool.* 1859, 390.

Mexico.

Genus 13. OXYPHYMA.

Oxyphyma, *Sauss. Rev. et Mag. Zool.* 1861, 157.

1. Oxyphyma Jurinei.

Jurinei, *Sauss. Rev. et Mag. Zool.* 1861, 157.

South America?

†† Alæ anticæ latæ.

Fam. 2. TRIGONOPTERYGIDÆ.

Genus 1. TRIGONOPTERYX.

Trigonopteryx, *Charp. Orth.*—Systella, *Westw.*

1. Trigonopteryx punctata.

punctata, *Charp. Orth.* pl. 5—Acridium (Trigonopteryx) punctatum, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 151—Systella Rafflesii, *Westw. Arc. Ent.* pl. 4, f. 11.

Java. Banjermassing. Padang.

a. Sumatra. From Mr. Vigors' collection.

2. Trigonopteryx Philippensis.

Mas. *Sordide viridis; vertex inter antennas lanceolata; antennæ nigræ, lanceolatæ, non dilatatæ, prothorace longiores; prothoracis carinæ laterales parallelæ, valde determinatæ; tibiæ posticæ biseriatim spinosæ, femoribus anticis et posticis subtus apices versus dilatatis; alæ anticæ latæ, fusco pustulatæ, costa convexa apicem versus subexcavata, margine postico valde rotundato; alæ posticæ cinereæ, diaphanæ, breviores.*

Male. Dull green, slender, linear. Head and prothorax thickly and minutely punctured. Head slightly ascending; vertex flat, lanceolate between the antennæ; front very oblique, slightly tuberculate, keeled where it joins the vertex. Eyes fusiform, prominent. Antennæ black, flattened, lanceolate, longer than the prothorax. Disk of the prothorax flat, with two very slight transverse furrows; lateral keels very sharply defined, parallel

to each other; fore border and sides straight, the latter oblique; hind border rounded, slightly elevated. Apical valves of the abdomen broad, obliquely ascending. Cerci lanceolate, short. Legs unarmed, except the hind tibiæ, which have two rows of black-tipped spines; fore femora and hind femora dilated beneath at the tips. Fore wings broad, with a few brown pustules; areolets irregular; costa convex, slightly excavated near the tip; hind border much rounded. Hind wings cinereous, hyaline, much shorter than the fore wings; veins pale; areolets mostly irregular. Length of the body 13½ lines; expansion of the fore wings 19 lines.

The narrower fore part of the head, the antennæ not dilated, and the narrower and much less truncated fore wings distinguish it from *T. punctata.*

a. Philippine Isles. From Mr. Cuming's collection.

3. Trigonopteryx platyptera.

Acridium (Trigonapteryx) platypterum, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 151, pl. 23, f. 6.

Cape??

This species and *T. obliqua* may be identical, but in the figure of the former the fore wings are represented as much less excavated than those of the latter.

4. Trigonopteryx Hopei.

Hopei, *Westw. Arc. Ent.*

China.

5. Trigonopteryx obliqua.

Mas. *Viridis; vertex antice conicus, subsulcatus; antennæ lanceolatæ, non dilatatæ; pedes breviusculi, femoribus anticis et posticis subtus basi dilatatis, tibiisque tarsisque quatuor anterioribus nigricante fasciatis; pedes breviusculi, femoribus anticis et posticis subtus apice dilatatis, tibiis tarsisque quatuor anterioribus nigricante fasciatis, tibiis posticis biseriatim spinosis; alæ anticæ latæ, pustulis nonnullis lineaque obliqua fusca, costa convexa apicem versus excavata, margine postico valde rotundato; alæ posticæ cinereæ, diaphanæ, breviores.*

Male. Green, slender. Head and prothorax thickly and minutely punctured. Head slightly ascending; vertex in front flat, conical, slightly furrowed near the fore border; front very oblique, keeled where it joins the vertex. Eyes fusiform, prominent. Antennæ lanceolate, much longer than the prothorax, which and the abdomen are like those of *T. Philippensis* in structure. Legs rather short; fore femora and hind femora dilated beneath at the tips; four anterior tibiæ and tarsi with blackish bands; hind tibiæ with two rows of black-tipped spines. Fore wings broad, with some brown pustules and with an oblique brown line, which extends from one-third of the length of the costa towards the end of the interior border; costa rounded, somewhat excavated towards the tip; exterior border much rounded. Hind wings cinereous, hyaline, much shorter than the fore wings; veins pale. Length of the body 12 lines; expansion of the fore wings 29 lines.

The broader fore part of the vertex and the broader and more excavated fore wings distinguish this species from *T. Philippensis*. It differs from *T. punctata* in the antennæ, which are not dilated, and in the less abruptly truncated fore wings.

a. Malacca. From Mr. Wallace's collection.

b. Frons subobliqua aut erecta.
* Antennæ acuminatæ.
† Antennarum articuli plani.
‡ Antennæ ensiformes. Fœm. alata.

Fam. 3. XIPHOCERIDÆ.

Xiphoceridæ, *Scudder*.

A. Prothorax cylindricus, linea media vix elevata.

Genus 1. COPIOCERA.

Copiocera, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 611.

1. Copiocera erythrogastra.

Xiphicera erythrogastra, *Perty*, *Del. An. Art.* 86, pl. 24, f. 2—Opsomala erythrogastra, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 589—Copiocera erythrogastra, *Burm. Hanb. Ent.* ii. 612—eucera, *fœm.?*

2. Copiocera eucera.

Gryllus euceros, *Marschall*, *Ann. Wiener Mus. Naturgesch.* i. 216, pl. 18, f. 8—Copiocera eucera, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 612.

Brazil.

B. Prothorax cristatus.
* Tibiæ posticæ spinis inæqualibus.

Genus 2. XIPHOCERA.

Xiphocera, *Latr. Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 612—Xiphicera, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 611—Pamphagus (ex parte), *Thunb.*

1. Xiphocera emarginata.

———, *Roes*, *Ins.* ii. *Loc.* pl. 16, f. 3—Xiphicera emarginata, *Serv. Rev.* 80; *Hist. Orth.* 612 — Xiphocera emarginata, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 614.

North America. Brazil.

a. Brazil. From Mr. Mornay's collection.

2. Xiphocera pygmæa.

pygmæa, *Sauss. Rev. et Mag. Zool.* 1861, 156.

Mexico.

3. Xiphocera? serripes.

serripes, *Lam. Hist. Nat. An. sans Vert. 3rd Edit.* ii. 153.

West Indies?

4. Xiphocera tricristata.

Xiphicera tricristata, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 613.

Colombia.

5. Xiphocera octolunata.

Xiphicera octolunata, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 615.

Colombia.

6. Xiphocera trilineata.

Xiphicera trilineata, *Serv. Rev.* 81 ; *Hist. Orth.* 614, pl. 14, f. 2—Xiphocera trilineata, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 614.

a. Brazil.
b. ———? From Mr. Birch's collection.
c, *d*. ———? Presented by the Entomological Club.

7. Xiphocera vindicata.

Xiphicera vindicata, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 614, pl. 24, f. 3.

Buenos Ayres.

8. Xiphocera dorsalis.

dorsalis, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 613.

Bahia.

9. Xiphocera auroripennis.

auroripennis, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 613.

Surinam.

10. Xiphocera octomaculata.

Xiphicera octomaculata, *Scudder*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

Napo or Marauon.

11. Xiphocera funesta.

Fœm. *Ferruginea ; caput antice longi-conicum et sulcatum ; antennæ piceæ, lanceolatæ ; prothorax scaber, nigro quadrivittatus, carina media vix conspicua, carinis duabus lateralibus bene determinatis, margine postico angulato ; abdomen piceum ; femora postica supra spinulosa ; alæ anticæ apice rotundatæ, abdomine breviores ; alæ posticæ pallide luteæ.*

Female. Ferruginous. Head smooth, forming an elongated furrowed cone in front of the eyes; front minutely punctured, with the usual four keels. Eyes tawny, elliptical, prominent. Anteunæ piceous, lanceolate, longer than the prothorax. Prothorax scabrous, with a hardly elevated middle line in the flat disk, which is bordered by two well-defined keels; four black stripes, the outer pair very incomplete; hind border angular. Prosternum with a stout erect spine. Abdomen piceous. Hind femora above with a row of very minute spines; spines of the hind tibiæ very short

on the outer side, very long on the inner side. Fore wings shorter than the abdomen, much rounded at the tips. Hind wings pale luteous, somewhat shorter than the fore wings; veins luteous. Length of the body 37 lines; expansion of the fore wings 45 lines.

a. Para. From Mr. Badgerley's collection.

12. Xiphocera auripennis.

Fœm. *Luteo-viridis; caput fusco bivittatum, antice triangulare; prothorax tuberculatus, carina media indeterminata, carinis duabus lateralibus sat conspicuis, margine postico producto acuto; femora postica supra spinulosa; alæ anticæ breves, attenuatæ, apice rotundatæ, vitta postica testacea nigro marginata; alæ posticæ aurato-flavæ, apice viridescentes.*

Female. Luteous-green. Head smooth; vertex with two brown stripes, which converge between the eyes; cone in front of the eyes triangular, broader than long; front with the usual four keels. Eyes tawny, elongate-elliptical, prominent. Prothorax tuberculate, with three transverse impressed lines, with an indistinct middle keel and with two more defined lateral keels; hind border elongated and acutely angular. Prosternum with a long erect spine. Hind femora with a row of very minute spines above and with two beneath; spines of the hind tibiæ very short on the outer side, very long on the inner side. Fore wings much shorter than the abdomen, attenuated towards the tips, which are rounded; a testaceous stripe on the hind border, with a black line along its inner side. Hind wings gilded yellow, greenish about the tips, somewhat shorter than the fore wings. Length of the body 33 lines; expansion of the fore wings 42 lines.

Nearly allied to *X. tricristata*; in the description of the latter there is mention of a black line in the fore wings.

a. Brazil. From Mr. Mornay's collection.

13. Xiphocera basalis.

Mas et fœm. *Ferruginea; caput subrugulosum, subcarinatum, antice longi-conicum lateribus reflexis; antennæ setaceæ, apices versus piceæ; prothorax crista angulata carinisque duabus lateralibus obliquis tuberculatis, margine postico producto peracuto; femora postica carinis dentatis; alæ oblique truncatæ; alæ anticæ piceo quadriplagiatæ; alæ posticæ basi subcæruleæ.*

Male and female. Ferruginous. Head slightly rugulose, slightly keeled above, forming in front of the eyes an elongated cone with reflexed sides; the two middle keels beneath parallel and approximate for half the length, diverging much towards the mouth. Eyes large, fusiform, oblique, prominent. Antennæ flat, slender, setaceous, piceous towards the tips, longer than the prothorax. Prothorax with an oblique slightly tuberculated keel on each side, and with a slightly tuberculated crest which forms an obtuse angle towards the much elongated and very acute hind part. Prosternum with an erect acute spine. Hind femora with minutely dentate keels; spines of the hind tibiæ rather longer on the inner side than on the outer. Wings obliquely truncated at the tips. Fore wings with four

piceous patches in a line in the disk. Hind wings rather shorter, limpid and with a pale blue tinge towards the base, where the veins are also pale blue. Length of the body 18—27 lines; expansion of the fore wings 38—44 lines.

a. Para. From Mr. Bates' collection.
b, *c*. Para. Presented by R. Graham, Esq.
d, *e*. Demerara.

14. Xiphocera inclarata.

Mas. *Ferruginea; caput et prothorax nigricante bivittata; caput antice longi-conicum subacutum; antennæ piceæ, lanceolatæ, subdilatatæ prothorax nigro tuberculatus, crista flava incisa antice furcata, carinis duabus lateralibus obliquis indeterminatis, margine postico producto rotundato; femora postica subtus dentata; alæ apice truncatæ; alæ anticæ vitta postica lanceolata abbreviata viridi-flava; alæ posticæ nigræ, apud costam luteo punctatæ.*

Male. Ferruginous, thinly pilose. Head and prothorax with two blackish stripes. Head in front of the eyes elongate-conical, slightly acute; under side slightly tuberculated, with two approximate keels. Eyes elongate-elliptical, transverse, prominent. Antennæ piceous, flat, tapering, slightly dilated, longer than the prothorax. Thorax and hind femora with black tubercles. Prothorax with an indistinct oblique keel on each side, and with a slight crest; crest yellow, with three notches, forked on the fore border; hind border elongated and rounded. Prosternum with an acute erect spine. Hind femora dentate beneath along the inner keel; outer side with angular transverse ridges. Hind tibiæ with tawny black-tipped spines, those on the inner side twice longer than those on the outer side. Wings truncated at the tips. Fore wings with a greenish yellow stripe tapering along the hind border from the base to half the length. Hind wings black, a little shorter, with some luteous points along the costa. Length of the body 14—25 lines; expansion of the fore wings 32—45 lines.

a, *b*. Orizaba. From M. Sallé's collection.

15. Xiphocera jucunda.

Mas. *Testacea; caput et prothorax viridi bivittata; caput antice conicum; antennæ graciles, subsetaceæ; prothorax aspere punctatus, subtricarinatus, margine antico subrotundato subinciso, margine postico subproducto obtuse angulato; femora postica carinis duabus inferis spinulosis; alæ breviusculæ, apice rotundatæ; alæ anticæ macula basali subcostali flava nigro marginata, vitta postica alba; alæ posticæ ochraceæ, apice virides, vitta discoidali diaphana.*

Male. Testaceous, rather slender. Head and prothorax with two green stripes. Head smooth, conical in front of the eyes; front with four keels, the inner pair slightly diverging towards the mouth, which is whitish. Eyes elliptical, transverse, prominent. Antennæ flat, slender, slightly tapering, longer than the prothorax. Prothorax roughly punctured, with three slight keels; fore border slightly rounded, slightly notched in the middle; hind part slightly elongated, obtusely angular. Prosternum

with an acute erect spine. Hind femora with minute spines on the two lower keels; hind tibiæ with black-tipped spines, which are twice longer on the inner side than on the outer. Wings rather short, rounded at the tips. Fore wings with a white stripe along the hind border and with a bright yellow black-bordered spot in the disk very near the base. Hind wings rather shorter, bright orange-red, with green tips and with a pellucid stripe near the costa. Length of the body 14 lines; expansion of the fore wings 23 lines.

a. Venezuela. From Mr. Dyson's collection.

16. Xiphocera spoliata.

Mas. *Testacea; caput et prothorax viridi bivittata; caput antice conicum; antennæ setaceæ, apices versus piceæ; prothorax aspere punctatus, subtricarinatus, margine antico subrotundato subinciso, margine postico producto acuto; femora postica subtus biseriatim spinulosa; alæ anticæ virides, apice rotundatæ, vitta postica testacea lanceolata; alæ posticæ ochraceæ, apice nigricantes.*

Male. Testaceous, rather slender. Head and prothorax with two green stripes. Head smooth, conical in front of the eyes; front with four keels, the inner pair approximate and nearly parallel. Eyes elliptical, transverse, prominent. Antennæ flat, slender, tapering, piceous towards the tips, longer than the prothorax. Prothorax roughly punctured, with three slight keels; fore border slightly rounded, notched in the middle; hind part elongated, acutely angular. Prosternum with an acute erect spine. Hind femora with minute spines on the two lower keels; hind tibiæ with black-tipped spines, those on the inner side more than twice the length of those on the outer side. Wings rounded at the tips. Fore wings green, with a testaceous tapering stripe along the hind border. Hind wings rather shorter, ochraceous, blackish at the tips and along the adjoining part of the hind border. Length of the body 15 lines; expansion of the fore wings 32 lines.

The more acute tip of the prothorax, the longer spines of the hind tibiæ and the longer wings distinguish this species from the preceding one.

a. Brazil. Presented by J. P. G. Smith, Esq.

17. Xiphocera plagiata.

Fœm. *Nigricans, subtus ferruginea; caput subscabrum, antice conicum et sulcatum, subtus flavo quadriplagiatum; antennæ piceæ, setaceæ; prothorax scaber, subtricarinatus, vittis quatuor flavis latis obliquis, margine postico producto acuto; pedes quatuor anteriores ferruginei, tibiis subtus biseriatim spinulosis, femoribus posticis subtus denticulatis; alæ anticæ vitta costali lata viridi.*

Female. Blackish, ferruginous beneath. Head very slightly scabrous, conical and furrowed in front of the eyes; four yellow patches, two on the front and one on each side; front with four keels, of which the inner pair are approximate and parallel and more distinct than the outer pair. Eyes ferruginous, transverse, prominent, elongate-elliptical. Antennæ piceous,

flat, setaceous. Prothorax scabrous, with three transverse impressed lines and with three slight keels, of which the pair are indeterminate; two broad oblique yellow stripes on each side; hind part elongated and acute. Prosternum with a stout erect acute spine. Legs stout; four anterior legs ferruginous, their tibiæ with two rows of minute spines beneath; hind femora with angular transverse ridges along the outer side, the inner lower keel minutely dentate; hind tibiæ with the spines on the inner side twice the length of those on the outer side. Wings rounded at the tips, a little shorter than the abdomen. Fore wings with a broad green costal stripe. Length of the body 13 lines; expansion of the fore wings 18 lines.

a. Bogota. From Mr. Stevens' collection.

18. Xiphocera elegans.

Mas. *Viridis; caput et prothorax albido quadrivittata; caput antice conicum; antennæ albidæ, setaceæ, apice piceæ; prothorax conferte et subtiliter punctatus, crista tuberculata, vittis interioribus nigricante marginatis, margine postico producto peracuto; prosternum spina flexa obtusa; femora postica supra biseriatim tuberculata, subtus biseriatim spinulosa; tibiæ quatuor anteriores subtus biseriatim spinulosæ; alæ anticæ opice rotundatæ, vitta postica albida lanceolata abbreviata; alæ posticæ pallide virides.*

Male. Grass-green, slender. Head and prothorax with two whitish stripes above on each side. Head smooth, conical in front of the eyes; front rather oblique, with four keels, the inner pair slightly diverging towards the mouth. Eyes piceous, oblique, elongate-elliptical, prominent. Antennæ whitish, flat, setaceous, not dilated, longer than the prothorax, piceous towards the tips. Prothorax thickly and minutely punctured, with a tuberculated crest which is slightly interrupted by the three transverse impressed lines; hind part much elongated, very acute; a tuberculated blackish line along the outer side of each inner stripe. Prosternum with a bent compressed obtuse spine. Hind femora with minute tubercles on the two upper keels and minute spines on the two lower keels; four anterior tibiæ with two rows of minute spines beneath; spines of the hind tibiæ with black tips, those on the inner side twice longer than those on the outer side. Wings with rounded tips. Fore wings with a whitish tapering stripe extending along the hind border for more than half the length from the base. Hind wings diaphanous, rather shorter, tinged with pale green; veins pale green. Length of the body 35 lines; expansion of the fore wings 21 lines.

a. British Guiana. Presented by Sir R. Schomburgck.
b. Para. Presented by R. Graham, Esq.

19. Xiphocera azureipennis.

Xiphicera azureipennis, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 616, pl. 14, f. 4.

Java.

20. Xiphocera ruricola.

ruricola, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 613.

Sydney.

Var.? Mas. *Cinerea, nigro interrupte lineolata, albo tuberculata; caput antice conicum; antennæ lanceolatæ, prothorace paullo longiores; prothorax fere cylindricus, margine antico subinciso, margine postico bisexcavato; pedes albido notati, tibiis tarsisque posticis luteis apice nigris; alæ anticæ nigricante strigatæ; alæ posticæ nigricante venosæ.*

Male. Cinereous, tawny beneath. Head and prothorax with minute white tubercles and with several interrupted and irregular black lines. Head conical in front of the eyes; front with four keels, the middle pair connected on the tip of the vertex, nearly connected in the middle, diverging towards the mouth. Ocelli distinct, one between the middle keels, and one on each side of the cone at the base. Eyes testaceous, elliptical, oblique, prominent. Antennæ flat, lanceolate, a little longer than the prothorax. Prothorax nearly cylindrical, with three transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly rounded, slightly notched in the middle; hind border rounded, slightly excavated on each side. Prosternum with a stout erect spine. Femora and four anterior tibiæ and tarsi with several irregular dingy whitish marks; hind tibiæ and hind tarsi luteous, with black tips; spines of the hind tibiæ with black tips, those on the inner side much larger than those on the outer side. Fore wings with many blackish longitudinal streaks of various size. Hind wings rather shorter; veins blackish. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 40 lines.

The specimen here described is probably *X. ruricola*, but Burmeister's description of that species is very short. It may be considered as the type of a new genus, which will include *X. exempta*.

a. Australia. From Mr. Damel's collection.

Var.? Mas. *Pallide cinerea; caput et prothorax nigro lineolata, vittis duabus nigris interlineatis; pedes nigro varii, tibiis tarsisque posticis luteis; alæ anticæ nigricante strigatæ, apud costam basi nigricantes; alæ posticæ cinereæ, apice nigricantes.*

Male. Pale cinereous, dingy whitish beneath. Head and prothorax tuberculate, with several irregular black lines and with a black interlined stripe on each side. Abdomen with a dingy whitish band on the hind border of each segment. Four anterior legs and hind femora varied with black; hind tibiæ and hind tarsi luteous; spines with black tips, much larger on the inner side than on the outer. Fore wings broadly blackish along the base of the costa and with several blackish longitudinal streaks. Hind wings cinereous, blackish about the tips. Length of the body 14 lines; expansion of the fore wings 28 lines.

b. Australia. From Mr. Damel's collection.

Some of the *Xiphoceræ* here recorded may form distinct genera, and the five following species differ especially from the type, and the spines on their hind tibiæ are of equal size. They have some affinity to the *Opomalæ*, and on the other hand are allied to a few species which will be recorded in the division that is defined by a slightly oblique front and by filiform antennæ, though they differ in the one or in the other of these characters.

21. Xiphocera exempta.

Mas. *Cinerea; caput et prothorax subcarinata, subtiliter punctata, nigro lineolata; antennæ fere filiformes, prothorace multo longiores; prothorax antice et postice rotundatus; prosterni spina lato obtusa incisa; pedes nigro notati, tibiis posticis saturate rufis basi testaceo fasciatis, tarsis posticis testaceis; alæ anticæ obscure cinereæ; alæ posticæ nigricante marginatæ.*

Male. Cinereous. Head and prothorax minutely punctured, with a slight keel and with several irregular black lines. Head conical in front of the eyes; front with four keels, the inner pair diverging from the vertex to the face. Eyes and ocelli like those of *X. ruricola*. Antennæ flat, nearly filiform, with a black subapical band, much longer than the prothorax. Prothorax with the usual three transverse impressed lines; fore border and hind border rounded. Prosternum with a broad obtuse bilobed spine. Four anterior femora and tibiæ and hind femora with black marks; hind tibiæ dark red, with a testaceous band near the base; spines black, of equal size; hind tarsi testaceous. Fore wings dark cinereous; veins blackish. Hind wings cinereous, blackish about the tips and along the hind border. Length of the body 14 lines; expansion of the fore wings 26 lines.

a. Australia. From Mr. Damel's collection.

22. Xiphocera opomaloides.

Mas. *Cinereo-fusca, gracilis; caput et prothorax subcarinata, subtiliter rugulosa; caput antice subtriangulare, fronte sat obliqua; antennæ ferrugineæ, subsetaceæ; pectus antice et postice subconicum; pectoris spina lata, furcata; tibiæ posticæ saturate rufæ, spinis æqualibus; alæ anticæ annulis paucis obscurioribus; alæ posticæ cinereæ, apice nigricantes.*

Male. Cinereous-brown, slender, nearly cylindrical. Head and prothorax minutely rugulose, with a very slight keel. Head with a short nearly triangular cone in front of the eyes; front rather oblique, with four slight keels, of which the middle pair diverge towards the mouth. Eyes pyriform, oblique, not prominent. Antennæ ferruginous, slender, very slightly tapering, with above twenty joints. Prothorax with three slight transverse impressed lines; fore border and hind border slightly conical. Pectus with a broad furcate spine. Hind tibiæ dark red, with two rows of short stout black spines of equal size. Fore wings with a few minute indistinct darker ringlets. Hind wings cinereous, blackish about the tips; veins black. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 30 lines.

a. Port Stephen, Australia. Presented by the late Earl of Derby.

23. Xiphocera fumosa.

Mas. *Ferruginea, gracillima; caput et prothorax subtilissime scabra, subcarinata, caput antice conicum, vix ascendens, fronte longa sat obliqua; antennæ setaceæ, latiusculæ; prothorax carinulis duabus lateralibus, margine antico recto, margine postico subrotundato; tibiæ posticæ spinis æqualibus; posticæ albidæ, apices versus nigricantes.*

Male. Ferruginous, very slender, nearly cylindrical. Head and prothorax very minutely scabrous, with a slight middle keel. Head a little shorter than the prothorax, elongate-conical in front of the eyes; front long and rather oblique, with four keels, of which the inner pair diverge much towards the face. Eyes oval, oblique, slightly prominent. Antennæ setaceous, rather broad towards the base, with about nineteen joints. Prothorax with a slight keel on each side; fore border straight; hind border slightly rounded. Pectus with a short stout spine. Hind tibiæ reddish, with two rows of spines of equal length and with black tips. Hind wings whitish, broadly blackish towards the tips and about the adjoining part of the hinder border. Length of the body 14 lines; expansion of the fore wings 18 lines.

a. Corea. Presented by Capt. Sir E. Belcher.

24. Xiphocera fumida.

Mas. *Ferruginea, gracillima; caput et prothorax subtilissime scabra, subcarinata; caput antice conicum et marginatum, fronte longa sat obliqua; prothorax carinulis duabus lateralibus, antice et postice subrotundatus; alæ posticæ cinereæ, apices versus nigricantes.*

Male. Ferruginous, very slender, nearly cylindrical. Head and prothorax very minutely scabrous, with a slight middle keel. Head very slightly ascending, conical and with a reflexed border in front of the eyes; front long, rather oblique, with four keels, the inner pair diverging towards the mouth. Eyes oval, oblique, not prominent. Antennæ in structure like those of *X. fumosa*. Prothorax with a keel on each side; fore border and hind border slightly rounded. Pectus with a short stout spine. Hind tibiæ with two rows of short spines which have black tips. Hind wings cinereous, blackish towards the tips. Length of the body 16 lines; expansion of the fore wings 20 lines.

Closely allied to the preceding species, but the head and the prothorax are rather shorter.

a. Hong Kong. Presented by J. C. Bowring, Esq.

25. Xiphocera adusta.

Mas. *Cinerea, gracilis; caput et prothorax subrugulosa; caput antice conicum acutum submarginatum, fronte breviuscula subobliqua; antennæ lanceolatæ, prothorace paullo longiores; prothorax carinulis duabus lateralibus, margine antico fere recto, margine postico subrotundato; tibiæ posticæ spinis æqualibus.*

Male. Cinereous, slender. Head and prothorax longitudinally rugulose. Head acutely conical and with slightly reflexed borders in front of the eyes; front rather short, broader towards the mouth, slightly oblique, with four keels, of which the middle pair diverge. Eyes elliptical, oblique, slightly prominent. Antennæ flat, lanceolate, a little longer than the prothorax. Prothorax with a slight keel on each side; fore border nearly straight; hind border slightly rounded. Prosternum with a short spine. Hind tibiæ with two rows of short spines of equal length and with black tips. Wings very short. Fore wings with black points. Length of the body 15 lines.

The specimen described is incompletely developed.

a. Swan River. From Mr. Turner's collection.

Genus 3. STENOXYPHUS.

Stenoxyphus, *Blanch. Voy. Pole Sud. Zool.* iv. 369.

1. Stenoxyphus variegatus.

variegatus, *Blanch. Voy. Pole Sud. Zool.* iv. 270, pl. 3, f. 7. (Xiphicera variegata).

New Guinea.

2. Stenoxyphus hæmaptopterus.

Acridium (Pyrgomorpha) hæmatopterum, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 149, pl. 23, f. 5.

Java.

**. Tibiæ posticæ spinis æqualibus.

Genus 4. TROPINOTUS.

Tropinotus, *Serv. Rev.; Hist. Orth.* 617. *Blanch. Gay, Chile*, vi. 63.

1. Tropinotus serratus.

Gryllus (Locusta) serratus, *Linn. Mus. Lud.* 121—Gryllus (Locusta) cymbiformis, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 4 b. f. 14, 15 — Acrydium serratum, *Deg. Ins.* iii. 493, pl. 41, f. 6. *Latr. Gen.* iii. 105. *Oliv. Enc. Meth.* vi. 116, pl. 126, f. 2—Acrydium serrato-fasciatum, *Deg. Ins.* iii. 495, pl. 2, f. 2—Gryllus erratus, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 48—Acrydium dentatum, *Oliv. Enc. Meth.* 217—Tropinotus serratus, *Serv. Rev.* 82. *Hist. Orth.* 618—Xiphocera serrata, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 614.

Cayenne. Surinam.

a. Demerara.
b, *c*. Brazil.
d. ———?

2. Tropinotus discoideus.

discoideus, *Serv. Rev.* 82; *Hist. Orth.* 649—Xiphocera discoidea, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 615.

a. West Coast of America. Presented by Capt. Kellett and Lieut. Wood.
b. Columbia. From M. Sallé's collection.
c. Brazil. Presented by J. P. G. Smith, Esq.
d. Brazil. From Mr. Stevens' collection.
e. Brazil.

3. Tropinotus angusticollis.

angusticollis, *Blanch. Gay, Chile*, vi. 65, pl. 3, f. 5.

Chili.

4. Tropinotus sulcaticollis.

sulcaticollis, *Blanch. Gay, Chile*, vi. 66, pl. 3, f. 6.

Coquimbo.

5. Tropinotus ornaticollis.

ornaticollis, *Blanch. Gay, Chile*, vi. 66.

Conception.

6. Tropinotus obsoletus.

obsoletus, *Serv. Rev.* 83; *Hist. Orth.* 620—Xiphocera obsoleta, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 615.

Brazil.

7. Tropinotus Australasiæ.

Gryllus Australasiæ, *Leach, Zool. Misc.* i. 56—Gryllus vocans? *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 54—Tropinotus cinnamomeus, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 620—Xiphocera Australasiæ, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 615.

The variations here noticed are hardly sufficient to be considered as specific distinctions.

Crista paullo rotundata.
Crista albida. - - - - - - - - Australasiæ.
Crista cervina, valde producta. - - - - deducta.
Crista valde rotundata. - - - - - - - alta.

a—c. Australia. Presented by Sir G. Grey.
d. Swan River. Presented by Sir J. Richardson.
e, f. Adelaide. Presented by the Entomological Club.
g—k. Swan River. From Mr. Turner's collection.
l, m. Hunter River. Presented by the late Earl of Derby.
n. Australia. Presented by the Linnean Society.
o. Tasmania.

The two following genera are unknown to me.

Genus 5. CONOMETOPUS.

Conometopus, *Blanch. Gay, Chile*, vi. 67.

1. Conometopus cristaticollis.

cristaticollis, *Blanch. Gay, Chile*, vi. 69.

Coquimbo.

2. Conometopus ochraceus.

ochraceus, *Blanch. Gay, Chile*, vi. 68, pl. 3, f. 7.

Coquimbo.

Genus 6. MACHÆROCERA.

Machærocera, *Sauss. Rev. Zool.* 1859, 391.

1. Machærocera Mexicana.

Mexicana, *Sauss. Rev. Zool.* 1859, 391.

Mexico.

‡. Antennæ apices versus moniliformes. *Fœm.*—Aptera vel subaptera.

Fam. 4. PAMPHAGIDÆ.

Pamphagidæ, *Scudder.*

A. Antennæ basim versus dilatatæ.

Genus 1. AKICERA.

Akicera, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 603.

1. Akicera carinata.

Gryllus (Bulla) carinata, *Linn. Mus. Ludovic*, 122—Gryllus (Locusta) cucullatus, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 11, f. 41; pl. 22, f. 86—Akicera carinata, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 605—Pamphagus cucullatus, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 616.

a—c. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.
d. South Africa. Presented by R. W. Townsend, Esq.

2. Akicera grisea.

Gryllus (Locusta) pupa, *Stoll, Saut et Grill.* pl. 3 b. f. 11—Akicera grisea, *Serv. Rev.* 78; *Hist. Orth.* 606, pl. 11, f. 1—Pamphagus griseus, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 617.

a. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.

3. Akicera horrida.

Pamphagus horridus, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 617.

a—c. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.

4. Akicera euryscelis.

Pamphagus euryscelis, *Schaum, Monats. Berl. Acad.* 1853, 779.

Mozambique.

5. Akicera loboscelis.

Pamphagus loboscelis, *Schaum, Monats. Berl. Acad.* ii. 1853, 780.

Mozambique.

6. Akicera haploscelis.

Pamphagus haploscelis, *Schaum, Monats. Berl. Acad.* 1853, 780.

Mozambique.

7. Akicera punctosa.

Fœm. *Ferruginea, subtuberculata, subrugulosa, albo punctata; caput antice conicum, subexcavatum; antennæ valde dilatatæ; prothorax carina subrotundata postice denticulata, margine postico acuto; segmentorum abdominalium margines postici dentati; femora postica dilatata, supra spinosa.*

A. haploscelis?

Female. Ferruginous, slightly tuberculate and rugulose, with numerous little white tubercles. Head in front conical and slightly excavated above, with a forked keel beneath. Joints of the antennæ from the third to the ninth much dilated. Keel of the prothorax slightly rounded, acute on the fore border, minutely dentate towards the hind border, which is also acute. Hind borders of the abdominal segments acute in the middle. Hind femora deep, tessellated, with ridges on the outer side, armed with stout spines above; hind tibiæ with two rows of black-tipped spines, those on the inner side longer than those on the outer side. Length of the body 30 lines.

The fore part of the head is more rounded than that of the female of *A. carinata*, and the keel of the prothorax is much less rounded.

a, b. East Africa. Presented by Earl Russell.

8. Akicera femoralis.

Fœm. *Ferruginea, tuberculata, rugulosa; caput antice conicum subexcavatum; antennæ valde dilatatæ; prothorax crista alta valde rotundata postice denticulata, margine postico acuto; femora postica latissima, supra spinosa.*

Female. Ferruginous, tuberculate, rugulose. Head in front conical and slightly excavated above, with a forked keel beneath. Joints of the

antennæ from the third to the ninth much dilated. Keel of the prothorax very high, much rounded, abruptly declining in the hind part, which is slightly dentate; fore border and hind border acute in the middle. Hind femora extremely deep, with short spines above; the disk of the outer side tessellated with ridges; hind tibiæ with two rows of stout black-tipped spines, those on the inner side much longer than those on the outer side. Length of the body 27 lines.

The much more elevated keel of the prothorax and the broader lower border of the hind femora distinguish this species from *A. carinata*. The head is less rounded in front than that of *A. punctosa*.

a. East Africa. Presented by Earl Russell.

B. Antennæ non dilatatæ.
a. Femora postica spinosa.

Genus 2. PAMPHAGUS.

Pamphagus, *Thunb. Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 617—Porthetis, ex parte, *Serv.*

1. Pamphagus dentatus.

———, *Roes, Ins.* ii. pl. 6, f. 2—Acrydium dentatum, *Deg. Ins.* iii. 496, pl. 42, f. 3—Gryllus (Locusta) serripes, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 3 b, f. 10—Gryllus (Locusta) Taurus, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 19 b, f. 72—Gryllus (Locusta) Elephas, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 3 b, f. 10—Gryllus serripes? *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 48—Acrydium serripes? *Oliv. Enc. Méth.* vi. 216—Acrydium Elephas, *Oliv. Enc. Méth.* vi. 215, pl. 125, f. 9—Porthetis dentata, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 608, 9.

a—*c*. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.
d, *e*. South Africa. Presented by Major-Gen. Hardwicke.
f, *g*. ——— ?

2. Pamphagus apicalis.

Fœm. *Albido-testaceus; caput et prothorax tuberculata; caput antice conicum subcarinatum subexcavatum; antennæ lanceolatæ, longiusculæ; prothorax crista alta rotundata postice subangulata et spinosa, margine postico acuto; segmenta abdominalia unispinosa; femora postica lata, supra vicessim longi- et brevi-spinosa.*

Female. Whitish testaceous. Head and thorax tuberculate. Head in front conical, slightly keeled and excavated above, with a forked keel beneath. Antennæ hardly dilated, rather long, gradually tapering from the third joint to the apical joint. Keel of the prothorax high, rounded, slightly angular in the hind part and armed with stout black-tipped spines from thence to the hind border, which like the fore border is acutely angular in the middle. Abdominal segments with one small spine on each. Hind femora deep, with two rows of small spines beneath and with one row of alternately long and small spines above; disk of the outer side tessellated

with ridges; hind tibiæ with two rows of stout black-tipped spines, those on the inner side a little longer than those on the outer side. Length of the body 27 lines.

The much smoother body, the conical fore part of the head and the broader antennæ distinguish this species from *P. dentatus*.

a. East Africa. Presented by Earl Russell.

3. Pamphagus brevis.

Fœm. *Nigricans, brevis; caput et prothorax tuberculata; caput antice conicum excavatum acutum; antennæ breves, lanceolatæ; prothoracis crista alta, valde rotundata, postice subdentata; segmentorum abdominalium margines postici unidentati; femora postica lata, supra spinulosa.*

Female. Blackish, short. Head and prothorax tuberculate. Head in front excavated and acutely conical above, with two keels beneath. Antennæ short, not dilated, tapering from the third joint to the 13th. Keel of the prothorax very high and much rounded, acute in the middle of the fore border, more acute in the middle of the hind border, near which it is slightly dentate. Hind borders of the abdominal segments acutely dentate in the middle. Hind femora deep, with a few minute spines beneath and with one row of small spines above; disk of the outer side irregularly tessellated with ridges; hind tibiæ with two rows of stout whitish black-tipped spines, those on the inner side longer than those on the outer side. Length of the body 16 lines.

The shorter body, the more acute cone of the head, the shorter antennæ and the more rounded keel of the prothorax, distinguish it from *P. apicalis*.

a. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.

4. Pamphagus lineosus.

Mas. *Piceus, subtus fulvus; caput supra fulvum nigro bivittatum, antice conicum et incisum; antennæ lanceolatæ, prothorace breviores; prothorax tuberculatus, albo bivittatus, crista alta spinosa, margine postico producto acuto; tibiæ quatuor anteriores spinulosæ; tibiæ posticæ apices versus rufæ; tarsi postici rufi; alæ cinereæ, fusco venosæ; alæ posticæ venis posterioribus albidis.*

Male. Piceous, tawny beneath. Head above tawny, with a black stripe on each side, conical and bilobed in front of the eyes; front rugulose, with four keels, of which the inner pair are strongly marked and diverge much towards the mouth. Eyes ferruginous, elliptical, oblique, prominent. Antennæ flat, lanceolate, shorter than the prothorax. Prothorax tuberculated, with a high crest which is armed with strong irregular spines; a short slender white stripe on each side; hind part acute, much elongated. Four anterior tibiæ with a few very minute spines; hind tibiæ red towards the tips, armed with two rows of stout pale testaceous black-tipped spines; hind tarsi red. Wings cinereous; veins brown. Hind

wings a little shorter than the fore wings; veins in the hinder part whitish. Length of the body 15 lines; expansion of the fore wings 28 lines.

a. Interior of South Africa. Presented by the late Earl of Derby.

5. Pamphagus reflexus.

Mas. *Cinereus; caput postice multicarinatum, antice brevi-conicum marginatum; antennæ lanceolatæ, prothorace longiores; prothorax tuberculatus, crista apud medium subexcavata apicem versus serrata, plagis duabus lateralibus nigricantibus cinereo pallido marginatis, margine postico producto acuto; femora postica supra spinosa; alæ abdomen superantes.*

Male. Cinereous. Head above with one middle keel and with several keels on each side; fore part short-conical, with much reflexed borders; front with four keels, of which the inner pair diverge towards the mouth. Eyes ferruginous, transverse, elliptical, prominent. Antennæ flat, lanceolate, longer than the prothorax. Prothorax tuberculated; crest slightly concave in the middle part, serrated towards the tip; an elongated blackish patch on each side, bordered exteriorly by a pale cinereous line; hind part acute, much elongated. Hind femora armed with spines above; outer side with angular transverse ridges; hind tibiæ with two rows of stout testaceous black-tipped spines beneath. Wings extending rather beyond the abdomen. Length of the body 16 lines; expansion of the fore wings 32 lines.

a. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.

6. Pamphagus sordidus.

Mas. *Piceus; caput et prothorax scabra; caput antice acutum marginatum; antennæ sublanceolatæ; prothorax utrinque foveolatus, crista rotundata non incisa, margine postico attenuato acuto; prosternum dente crassa obtusa; femora postica supra spinosa.*

Male. Piceous. Head and prothorax scabrous. Head above flat, with an elevated border which is rounded behind and forms an acute angle in front, where it is continued in the two approximate keels which diverge much towards the mouth. Eyes tawny, elliptical, transverse, prominent. Antennæ flat, slightly tapering, much shorter than the crest of the prothorax. Prothorax with some large shallow excavations on each side; crest rounded, smooth, continuous; hind part acute, much elongated. Prosternum with an obtuse and very thick tooth. Hind femora armed with stout spines above, disk on the outer side tessellated with ridges; hind tibiæ with two equal rows of stout testaceous spines, which are piceous towards the base and black at the tips. Wings rudimentary. Length of the body 20 lines.

The specimen described is not fully developed; it differs widely from the two preceding species in the shape of the crest.

a. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.

b. Femora postica inermia.

Genus 3. PORTHETIS.

Pamphagus, *Thunb.*, *Burm.*—Acinipe, *Ramb.*—Porthetis, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 607. *Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 381.

1. Porthetis marmorata.

———, *Descr. Egypt. Orth.* pl. 7, f. 17—Pamphagus vireus? *Thunb. Mém. Imp. Acad. St. Pet.* v. 211—Acridium sardeum? *H.-Sch. Nom.* 117—Pamphagus marmoratus, *Germ. Zeit. Ent.* i. 378; iii. 307. *Charp. Orth. Descr.* pl. 13. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 617—Porthetis elephas, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 616—Podisma calabrum, *Costa, Faun. R. Nap.* 45; *Atti, Reale Accad. Sci.* pl. 6, f. 2. *Faun. Vesuv.* pl. 4, f. 1—Porthetis marmorata, *Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 382, pl. 15, f. 9, 10—Pamphagus Numidieus, *Porret, Lucas, A. S. E. F.* 1851, ix. 360.

a. Sicily. From Mr. Melly's collection.

2. Porthetis Hesperica.

Acinipe Hesperica, *Ramb. Faune And.* 69, pl. 6, f. 1, 2—Porthetis Hesperica, *Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 384.

Spain. Algeria.

3. Porthetis monticola.

Acinipe monticola, *Ramb. Faune And.* 71, pl. 6, f. 3, 4—Porthetis monticola, *Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 384.

Spain. Algeria.

4. Porthetis terrulenta.

Porthetis terrulenta, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 610. *Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 385.

Spain.

5. Porthetis canonicus.

canonicus, *Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 386, pl. 15, f. 12.

Sicily.

6. Porthetis brevicornis.

brevicornis, *Costa, Ann. Mus. Zool. Nap.* ii. 129, pl. 1, f. 2.

South Italy.

Genus 4. NOCARODES.

Nocarodes, *Fisch. de W. Orth. Ross.* 266.

Porthetis?

1. Nocarodes serricollis.

serricollis, *Fisch. de W. Orth. Ross.* 268, pl. 31, f. 1.

Armenia.

2. Nocarodes cyanipes.

Eremoxemus cyanipes, *Motsch. MSS.*—Nocarodes cyanipes, *Fisch. de W. Orth. Ross.* 269, pl. 31, f. 2.

Armenia.

3. Nocarodes rubripes.

Eremoxemus rubripes, *Motsch. MSS.*—Nocarodes rubripes, *Fisch. de W. Orth. Ross.* 270, pl. 31, f. 3.

Armenia.

4. Nocarodes femoralis.

femoralis, *Fisch. de W. Orth. Ross.* 270.

Caucasus.

5. Nocarodes variegatus.

variegatus, *Fisch. de W. Orth. Ross.* 271.

Casbeck.

C. Prothorax planus, linea media elevata.

Genus 5. RHOMALEA.

Romalea, *Serv. Rev.*; *Hist. Orth.* 621—Rhomalea, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 619.

1. Rhomalea Centurio.

Locusta Centurio, *Drury, Ins.* ii. 78, pl. 41, f. 3—Gryllus (Locusta) punctatus, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 10 b., f. 34—Gryllus (Locusta) Centurio, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 6 b., f. 19—Acrydium micropterum, *Pal. Beauv. Ins. Afr.* 146. *Orth.* pl. 4, f. 4—Romalea microptera, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 622—Rhomalea Centurio, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 620—Rutioderes Centurio, *Westw. ed Drury*, 88, pl. 41, f. 3—Acridium (Rhomalea) micropterum, *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 151—Dictyophorus guttatus, *Blanch. Hist. Nat. Ins.* iii. 40.

a. St. John's Bluff, East Florida. Presented by E. Doubleday, Esq.
b. South America?
c, d. ——— ? From Mr. Vigors' collection.

2. Rhomalea Marci.

Marci, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 623.

Carolina.

3. Rhomalea gigantea.

gigantea, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 619—Dictyophorus reticulatus? *Thunb. Mém. Imp. Acad. St. Pet.* v. 259.

Brazil.

a. Missouri. Presented by F. Walker, Esq.

4. Rhomalea miles.

Gryllus (Locusta) miles, *Drury, Ins.* ii. pl. 42, f. 2. *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 16 b., f. 60—Rhomalea miles, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 621.

Brazil.

5. Rhomalea eques.

eques, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 620.

a, *b*. Honduras.
c. Honduras. From Mr. Dyson's collection.
d. ——— ? Presented by the Entomological Club.

6. Rhomalea picticornis.

Mas. *Saturate viridis ; antennæ rufæ aut flavæ, nigro multicinctæ ; prothorax carina margineque postico testaceis ; abdominis dorsum nigrum ; alæ anticæ pallide virides, nigro guttatæ et punctatæ ; alæ posticæ nigræ, margine interiore plagaque subapicali rufis.*

Male and female. Deep green. Head minutely punctured, with two keels which converge between the antennæ and are approximate and parallel on the front. Eyes piceous, elliptical, prominent. Antennæ bright red or yellow, black at the base and towards the tips ; joints with black tips. Prothorax thickly punctured, with a distinct testaceous keel and a prolonged and acute testaceous hind border. Abdomen black ; under side and pectus greenish. Hind tibiæ with two equal rows of spines. Fore wings pale green, with very numerous black dots and points of various size. Hind wings black, more or less bright red towards the interior border, this hue extending to a patch in the disk near the tip. Length of the body 18—24 lines ; expansion of the fore wings 38—39 lines.

Most allied to *R. miles*, which may be distinguished from it by the spots on the prothorax.

a. Mexico. Presented by Mrs. Ronquette.
b, *c*. Oajaca. From M. Sallè's colleotion.

7. Rhomalea auricornis.

Mas et fœm. *Lutea, fusco plus minusve varia ; antennæ flavæ, apices versus nigræ ; abdomen fasciis duabus latis maculisque exterioribus nigris ; pedes nigro maculati et vittati ; alæ anticæ nigro confertim guttatæ ; alæ posticæ coccineæ, cinereo univittatæ, tessellis submarginalibus margineque nigris.*

Male and female. Luteous. Head thinly punctured, occasionally with a brown patch on each side. Eyes piceous, elliptical, prominent. Antennæ bright yellow, black towards the tips. Prothorax thickly punctured, more or less tinged with brown on each side, in structure like that of *R. eques*; the keel with three notches, of which the hinder one is broad and deep. Abdomen with two broad black bands and with exterior black spots. Femora and tibiæ black on the inner side; four anterior with a row of black spots on the outer side; hind femora with two rows of black spots on the outer side; hind tibiæ with black spines; tarsi black towards the tips. Fore wings with numerous black dots of various size, extending nearly to the tip of the abdomen in the male, rather shorter in the female. Hind wings crimson, tessellated with black along the black border; a cinereous stripe in the disk. Length of the body 18—22 lines; expansion of the fore wings 26—28 lines.

a—c. Oajaca. From M. Sallé's collection.
d, e. Vera Cruz. From M. Sallé's collection.

†† Antennarum articuli teretes.

Fam. 5. PHYMATIDÆ.

Phymatidæ, *Scudder.*

A. Antennæ 17- aut 18-articulatæ.
a. Prothorax tuberculatus.

Genus 1. PHYMATEUS.

Dyctiophorus, *Thunb.*, *Brullé*—Phymateus, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 624—Pœcilocera, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 621.

1. Phymateus morbillosus.

———, *Roes, Ins.* ii. *Loc.* pl. 18, f. 6. *Herbst, Fuess. Arch.* 7, 8, 195, pl. 54, f. 1—Gryllus (Locusta) morbillosus, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* ii. 700—Gryllus verrucosus, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 11 b., f. 3, 4, 6—Gryllus morbillosus, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 50—Acrydium morbillosum, *Oliv. Enc. Meth.* vi. 218—Phymateus morbillosus, *Thunb. Mém. Acad. Imp. St. Pet.* vii. 257. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 235—Pœcilocera morbillosa, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 622.

a—c. Interior of South Africa. Presented by the late Earl of Derby.
d—f. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.
g—i. South Africa. Presented by Major-Gen. Hardwicke.
j, k. Congo. Presented by Sir J. Richardson.
l. Madagascar. Presented by F. Walker, Esq.

2. Phymateus miliaris.

Gryllus (Locusta) miliaris, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* ii. 700. *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 22 b., f. 83—Gryllus miliaris, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 50—Gryllus punctatus, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 51—Gryllus scabiosus, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 51—Gryllus (Locusta) scabiosus, *Stoll, Saut. et Gryll.* pl. 7 b., f. 24—Locusta scabra, *Drury, Ins.* ii. 79, pl. 41, f. 4—Acridium verrucosum, *Deg. Ins.* iii. pl. 40, f. 6—Acrydium punctatum, *Oliv. Enc.*

Meth. vi. 219, pl. 126, f. 3—Phymateus scabiosus, *Thunb. Mém. Acad. Imp. St. Pet.* vii. 258. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 656—Phymateus punctatus, *Thunb. Mém. Acad. Imp. St. Pet.* vii. 258—Pœcilocera punctata, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 624.

a. Hindostan. From Archdeacon Clerk's collection.
b. Hindostan. Presented by Sir J. Hearsay.
c—f. Nepaul. Presented by Major-Gen. Hardwicke.
g, h. North Hindostan. From Dr. Hooker's collection.
i. Cambonia. From M. Mouhot's collection.
j. Ceylon. From Dr. Thwaites' collection.
k. Ceylon. From the Rev. J. Wenham's collection.
l. Ceylon. From Dr. Gardner's collection.

3. Phymateus leprosus.

Gryllus leprosus, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 51—Gryllus (Locusta) leprosus, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 2 b., f. 5; pl. 3 b, f. 7—Phymateus leprosus, *Thunb. Mém.* 258. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 627—Pœcilocera leprosus, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 622.

a. Natal. From Mr. Argent's collection.
b, c. South Africa. Presented by R. Trimen, Esq.
d—f. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.
g. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.

4. Phymateus squarrosus.

Gryllus squarrosus, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 52—Gryllus (Locusta) squarrosus, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 8 b, f. 25—Pœcilocera squarrosa, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 622.

a. Sierra Leone. From Mr. Foxcroft's collection.
b. West Africa. From Mr. Argent's collection.
c. Gambia. From Mr. Rendall's collection.
d—f. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.
h. Zoolu. Presented by G. F. Angas, Esq.
i. Madagascar. Presented by J. Caldwell, Esq.
j, k. Abyssinia.

5. Phymateus callipareus.

Pœcilocera cincta, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 623—Pœcilocerus callipareus, *Schaum, Monats. Berl. Acad.* 1853, 778.

a. South Africa. Presented by R. Trimen, Esq.
b. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.
c. Zoolu. Presented by G. F. Angas, Esq.
d. Zoolu. From Mr. Stevens' collection.

6. Phymateus cylindricollis.

Pœcilocerus cylindricollis, *Schaum, Monats. Berl. Acad.* 1853, 779.

Mozambique.

7. Phymateus pulchripes.

Fœm. *Niger; caput luteo varium; antennæ fascia subapicali nigra; prothorax plagis tribus luteis connexis; abdomen luteum, segmentis nigro submarginatis; pedes luteo varii, femoribus posticis rufo-vittatis, tibiis posticis cyaneis; alæ anticæ virides; alæ posticæ ochraceæ, apices versus nigræ.*

Female. Black. Disk of the head irregularly luteous above, front luteous. Antennæ with a broad luteous band near the tips. Prothorax with three luteous connected patches, one in the disk and one on each side. Pectus dingy, luteous. Abdomen luteous; fore borders of the segments irregularly black. Four anterior femora partly luteous beneath; hind femora tessellated with luteous on the outer side, bright red on the inner side and beneath, where there is a row of black spots; hind tibiæ deep blue. Fore wings green, rounded and not oblique at the tips. Hind wings orange-red, blackish and with black veins towards the tips. Length of the body 17 lines; expansion of the fore wings 30 lines.

Most allied to *P. callipareus*, which differs from it in the colour of the legs, in the more acute wings and in the pale green hue towards the tips of the fore wings.

a. Fernando Po. From Mr. Stevens' collection.
b. West Africa. From Mr. Fraser's collection.

8. Phymateus pardalinus.

Mas et fœm. *Pallide rufescens; antennæ nigræ, basi rufæ; prothorax sexspinosus, antice bidentatus, postice sexspinulosus; pectus et abdomen testacea, hujus segmenta nigro fasciata; alæ anticæ luteæ, nigro confertim guttatæ; alæ posticæ albido-testaceæ, fasciis macularibus fuscis.*

Male and female. Pale reddish. Head in front with two converging keels, which are approximate and parallel beneath. Eyes pale testaceous, elliptical, very prominent. Antennæ black, red towards the base. Prothorax with three large erect spines on each side, with two teeth on the fore border, and with three minute spines on each side of the hind border. Pectus and abdomen testaceous; fore borders of the segments of the latter with a broad abbreviated black band above and with a black line beneath. Hind tibiæ with two rows of black-tipped spines, those on the inner side longer than those on the outer side. Fore wings luteous, with very numerous black dots of various size. Hind wings whitish testaceous, with very numerous brown spots and dots of various size, which form irregular bands; veins reddish. Length of the body 17—23 lines; expansion of the fore wings 32—42 lines.

The structure of the prothorax distinguishes this species and *P. acutus* from the others in the genus.

a—c. Fantec. Presented by Dr. Leach.

9. Phymateus acutus.

Fœm. *Saturate viridis; antennæ nigræ; prothorax sexspinosus, antice et postice spinulosus; abdominis segmenta rufo fasciata; alæ posticæ rufæ, fasciis plurimis macularibus nigris.*

Female. Deep green. Fore part of the head with two converging keels, which are approximate and nearly parallel beneath. Antennæ black. Eyes piceous, elliptical, prominent. Prothorax with three large erect spines on each side, with some smaller spines about the hind border, and with two smaller spines on the fore border. Pectus partly testaceous. Abdomen with a bright red band on the hind border of each segment. Legs pilose; hind tibiæ with the usual spines. Hind wings bright red, with very numerous black macular bands, wholly black along the fore part of the exterior border. Length of the body 24 lines; expansion of the fore wings 54 lines.

a. West Africa. From Mr. Fraser's collection.
b. West Africa. From Mr. Argent's collection.

b. Prothorax non tuberculatus.

Genus 2. PŒCILOCERA.

Dyctiophorus, *Thunb.*, *Brullé*—Decticus, *Klug.*—Pœkilocerus, *Serv. Rev.*; *Hist. Orth.* 595—Pœcilocera, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 621.

Africa.

1. Pœcilocera hieroglyphica.

Decticus hieroglyphicus, *Klug*, *Symb. Phys. Dec.* i. pl. 25, f. 1, 2—Pœcilocera polymita, *Perch. Gen. Ins. Orth.* pl. 6—Pœkilocerus polymita, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 596—Pœcilocera hieroglyphica, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 623.

Dongola.

2. Pœcilocera Vignandii.

Pœkilocerus Vignandii, *Guér. Lefebure*, *Voy. Abyss.* 338, pl. 6, f. 4.

Abyssinia.

3. Pœcilocera vittata.

Decticus vittatus, *Klug*, *Symb. Phys. Dec.* iii. pl. 25, f. 6, 7—Pœcilocera vittata, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 623.

Dongola.

4. Pœcilocera roseipennis.

Pœkilocerus roseipennis, *Serv. Rev.* 85; *Hist. Orth.* 599—Pœcilocera roseipennis, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 623.

a. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.
b—e. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.
f. West Africa. Presented by W. Raddon, Esq.
g—j. Fantee. Presented by Dr. Leach.

5. Pœcilocera pennicornis.

Gryllus (Locusta) pennicornis, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 11 b. f. 39—Pœcilocera pennicornis, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 624.

a—c. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.

6. Pœcilocera sanguinolenta.

Acrydium sanguinolentum, *Deg. Ins.* iii. 489, pl. 40, f. 9. *Oliv. Enc. Meth.* vi. 227—Pœkilocerus sanguinolentus, *Serv. Rev.* 85; *Hist. Orth.* 598—Pœcilocera sanguiuolenta, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 624.

Senegal.

7. Pœcilocera ligneola.

Pœkilocerus ligneolus, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 602.

Cape.

8. Pœcilocera bufonia.

Decticus bufonius, *Klug, Symb. Phys. Dec.* 3, 2, pl. 25, f. 3, 4—Pœkilocerus bufonius, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 599—Pœcilocera bufouia, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 623.

a, b. Egypt. Presented by Osman Effendi.
c, d. Engedi, Syria. From Mr. Lowe's collection.

9. Pœcilocera Vulcanus.

Pœkilocerus Vulcanus, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 600.

Egypt.

South Asia.

10. Pœcilocera picta.

Gryllus pictus, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 53—Acrydium pictum, *Oliv. Enc. Meth.* vi. 220—Pœkilocerus Sonneratii, *Serv. Rev.* 85—Pœkilocerus pictus, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 597.

a. North Hindostan. From Mr. Walker's collection.
b—d. North Hindostan. From Capt. Boyes' collection.
e. Hindostan. From Col. Whitehill's collection.
f. North Bengal. From Lieut. Campbell's collection.
g. Hindostan. From Mr. Foxcroft's collection.

11. Pœcilocera punctiventris.

Pœkilocerus punctiventris, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 601.

Bombay.

12. Pœcilocera ornata.

ornata, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 624.

Hindostan?

B. Antennæ 13-articulatæ.
a. Caput sat magnum.

Genus 3. PETASIA.

Petasia, *Serv. Rev.* 88; *Hist. Orth.* 628—Dyctiophorus, *Brullé*—Pœcilocera, *Burm.*

1. Petasia spumans.

———, *Roes, Ins.* ii. *Loc.* pl. 6, f. 1—Gryllus (Locusta) pupa, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 6 b. f. 20—Dictyophorus spumans, *Thunb. Mém. Acad. Imp. St. Pet.* vii. 258—Petasia cruentata, *Serv. Rev.* 88; *Hist. Orth.* 630, pl. 14, f. 5—Petasia olivacea, *Serv. Rev.* 88—Pœcilocera spumans, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 621—Pœcilocera olivacea, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 622.

a. Congo. Presented by Sir J. Richardson.
b—e. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.
g—i. Cape. Presented by Major-Gen. Hardwicke.
k. South Africa. From Mr. Bartlett's collection.
l. Cape. Presented by the Lords of the Admiralty.

2. Petasia papillosa.

Dictyophorus papillosus, *Thunb. Mém. Acad. Imp. St. Pet.* vii. 248—Pœcilocera papillosa, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 622.

Cape.

3. Petasia laticincta.

Mas. *Ferruginea; caput antice conicum; antennæ nigræ, fere filiformes; prothoracæ aspere tuberculatus et scaber; abdomen subcarinatum, segmentis rufo-fasciatis; alæ anticæ striga costali nigra lanceolata; alæ posticæ coccineæ, nigro late marginatæ.*

Male. Ferruginous. Head conical and furrowed in front of the eyes, black about the mouth; front with two approximate keels which diverge and become obsolete towards the mouth. Eyes piceous, oblique, elliptical. Antennæ black, flat, nearly filiform, rather shorter than the dorsum of the prothorax. Prothorax roughly tuberculated and scabrous, with two transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly rounded; hind border more rounded. Prosternum with a stout erect spine. Abdomen slightly keeled, with a red band on the hind border of each segment. Four anterior tibiæ with minute spines on each side towards the tips; hiud tibiæ with two rows of short stout spines. Fore wings with a black lanceolate costal streak, rounded at the tips; costa slightly rounded. Hind wings crimson, with a broad black border. Length of the body 23 lines; expansion of the fore wings 35 lines.

a. Congo.

4. Petasia pyrrhomela.

Mas. *Atra, luteo-rufo liturata; caput supra triangulare, bimaculatum, biguttatum, unifasciatum; antennæ bifasciatæ; prothorax aspere rugulosus; prothorax bimaculatus, nonnunquam biguttatus; abdominis segmenta fasciata; pedes maculati et strigati; alæ abdomen superantes.*

Male. Deep black. Markings luteous-red. Head above scabrous, triangular, furrowed; a variable elongated spot on each side between the eye and the hind border; front with an elongated dot and with an anterior curved band. Eyes livid, oval, oblique, not prominent. Antennæ with two bands, each occupying two joints and part of a third. Prothorax roughly rugulose, with one distinct transverse impressed line, with an elongated spot and with a posterior interior sometimes obsolete dot on each side. Sternum with two sometimes obsolete bands. Abdomen with a band on the hind border of each segment. Four anterior femora and tibiæ with a streak on the outer side; hind coxæ with one spot; hind femora with one or two spots on the outer side; hind tibiæ with an elongated dot beneath. Wings extending beyond the abdomen. Length of the body 12—14 lines; expansion of the fore wings 27—29 lines.

a, *b*. Zoolu. From Mr. Stevens' collection.
c. Cape. From Mr. Stevens' collection.

b. Caput parvum.

Genus 4. PETASIDA.

Petasida, *White*, *Appendix to Eyre's Travels.*

1. Petasida ephippigera.

ephippigera, *White*, *Appendix to Eyre's Travels.*

a. North Australia. From Mr. Dring's collection.
b. Australia. Presented by Sir C. Lemon.
c. Victoria River, North Australia.

The following genus is unknown to me.

Genus 5. EPHIPPIGERA.

Ephippigera, *Hald. Stansb. Expl. Utah.*

1. Ephippigera tschivavensis.

tschivavensis, *Hald. Stansb. Expl. Utah*, 371, pl. 1 a. f. 3.
Utah.

* Antennæ filiformes; articuli indistincti.
† Prosternum armatum.

Fam. 6. ACRIDIDÆ.

Acridites, *Serv.*

A. Palpi maxillares articulis 4o et 5o valde dilatatis.

Genus 1. TRYBLIOPHORUS.

Trybliophorus, *Serv. Rev.* 84; *Hist. Orth.* 631; *Brullé.*

1. Trybliophorus octomaculatus.

octomaculatus, *Serv. Rev.* 84; *Hist. Orth.* 632.

Cayenne.

B. Palpi maxillares cylindrici.
a. Oculi ovales, subprominuli.
* Prothoracis crista alta, valde compressa.
† Antennæ breves; articulus apicalis longus, supra sulcatus.

Genus 2. TERATODES.

Teratodes, *Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins.* ix. 222. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 633.

1. Teratodes monticollis.

Gryllus monticollis, *Gray, Griff. Anim. Kingd.* xv. 215, pl. 64—Teratodes monticollis, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 634.

a. Hindostan. Presented by the Entomological Club.
b, c. Hindostan. From Mr. Wooley's collection.
d, e. Hindostan. From Mr. Children's collection.
f, g. Hindostan. From Mr. Foxcroft's collection.
h. Bombay. Presented by E. Downes, Esq.
i. Ceylon. From Dr. Thwaites' collection.

†† Antennæ longæ; articulus apicalis simplex.
‡ Prosterni spina acuta, integra.

Genus 3. MONACHIDIUM.

Monachidium, *Serv. Rev.* 90; *Hist. Orth.* 635. *Brullé, Perty, Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 625.

1. Monachidium Lunus.

Gryllus (Locusta) lunus, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* ii. 693. *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 47—Gryllus (Locusta) vexillatus, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 22 b, f. 84—Acridium luuus, *Oliv. Enc. Meth.* vi. 216—Monachidium flavipes, *Serv. Rev.* 9. *Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins.* ix. 223, pl. 19, f. 2. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 626—Monachidium lunus, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 636. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 626.

2. Monachidium crista-flammea.

crista-flammea, *Perty*, *Del. Anim. Art.* 124, pl. 24, f. 6. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 637. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 626.

Brazil.

3. Monachidium Acropyrinon.

Acropyrinon, *Perty*, *Del. Anim. Art.* 123, pl. 24, f. 5. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 637. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 626.

Brazil.

4. Monachidium chelonia.

Chelonia, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 638.

Brazil.

5. Monachidium superbum.

superbum, *Stal*, *Ofv. K. V. Ak. Forh.* 1855, 352.

Honduras.

6. Monachidium ornatum.

ornatum, *Sauss. Rev. et Mag. Zool.* 1859, 390.

Brazil.

7. Monachidium viridipennis.

viridipennis, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 626.

Cape.

a—e. Natal. From M. Gueiuzius' collection.

‡‡ Prosterni spina incisa.

Genus 4. DERICORYS.

Dericorys, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 638.

1. Dericorys albidula.

albidula, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 639.

Egypt.

** Prothoracis crista mediocris.

† Caput parvum.

Genus 5. TITANACRIS.

Titanacris, *Scudder*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii—Acridium, *Latr. &c.*

1. Titanacris carinata.

Gryllus carinatus, *Stoll*, *Saut. et Grill.* pl. 5 b. f. 16—Acridium albipes, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 628. *Haan*, *Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 141—Titanacris carinata, *Scudder*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

West Indies. South America.

2. Titanacris albipes.

Gryllus (Locusta) cristatus, *var. δ. Linn. Mus. Lud. Ulr.* 137—Acridium albipes, *Deg. Ins.* iii. pl. 40, f. 7. *Latr. Gen.* iii. 105—Acridium albipes? *Goeze, Ent. Beitr.* ii. 113—Titanacris carinata, *Scudder, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

a. British Guiana. Presented by Sir R. Schomburgck.

†† Caput magnum.
‡ Alæ posticæ longæ, maculatæ.

Genus 6. TROPIDACRIS.

Tropidacris, *Scudder, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*—Acridium, *Latr., &c.*, xii.

1. Tropidacris dux.

Gryllus dux, *Drury, Ins.* ii. pl. 40. *Goetze, Ent. Beitr.* ii. 102—Gryllus dux, ex parte? *Fabr. Sp. Ins.* i. 362; *Mant. Ins.* 235; *Ent. Syst.* ii. 47—Gryllus (Locusta) dux, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 1 b. f. 1—Acridium dux, *Oliv. Enc. Meth.* vi. 215, pl. 126, f. 21. *Latr. Gen.* iii. 105. *Flor, v. Sivers, Antill.* xii.—Locusta dux, *Duncan, Intr. Ent.* 257, pl. 15, f. 2—Locusta (Rutidoderes) dux, *Westw. ed Drury*, ii. 92, pl. 44, ex parte—Gryllus cristatus, *Thunb. Mém. Acad. St. Pet.* v. 224; ix. 402—Acridium Latreillii, *Fitch, Trans. New York, St. Agric. Soc.* xvi. 507; *Third Rep. Nox. Ins.* 172, pl. 3, 4—Tropidacris dux, *Scudder, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

a. Guayaquil. Presented by Dr. Hooker.
b. ———?

2. Tropidacris rex.

rex, *Scudder, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

Ecuador.

3. Tropidacris Latreillii.

Acridium Latreillii, *Perty, Del. An. Art.* 123, pl. 24, f. 4. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 652. *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 144—Tropidacris Latreillii, *Scudder, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

a. Demerara.
b. Brazil.
c. Para. Presented by R. Grahame, Esq.

4. Tropidacris Fabricii.

Gryllus (Locusta) cristatus, *var. Linn. Mus. Lud. Ulr.* 137—Gryllus dux, *Fabr. Sp. Ins.* i. 362; *Mant. Ins.* i. 235; *Ent. Syst.* ii. 47, ex parte? Gryllus dux, *Thunb. Mém. Acad. St. Pet.* iv. 225; ix. 393—Acridium dux? *Oliv. Enc. Meth.* vi. 215—Acridium dux, *Serv. Ann. Sci. Nat.* xxii. 283; *Hist. Orth.* 653. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 628. *Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins.* ix. 225, pl. 20. *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind.*

Bez. Ins. 144—Locusta (Rutiodores) dux, *Westw. ed Drury*, ii. 92, pl. 44, ex parte—Tropidacris Fabricii, *Scudder, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

a. Brazil.
b—e. South America.

5. Tropidacris cristata.

Gryllus (Locusta) cristata, *Linn. Mus. Lud. Ulr.* 137; *Syst. Nat.* ii. 699—Gryllus cristatus, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 10 b. f. 30, 33. *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* 288; *Sp. Ins.* i. 362; *Mant. Ins.* i. 235; *Ent. Syst.* ii. 46. *Thunb. Mém. Acad. St. Pet.* v. 224; ix. 402—Gryllus collaris, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 21 b. f. 80—Gryllus grandis? *Thunb. Mém. Acad. St. Pet.* ix. 403—Acridium cristatum, *Oliv. Enc. Meth.* vi. 215. *Latr. Gen.* iii. 105. *Lam. Hist. Invert.* iv. 241. *Serv. Ann. Sci. Nat.* xxii. 283; *Hist. Orth.* 650. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 627. *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 141—Locusta cristata, *Duncan, Intr. Ent.* 257, pl. 16, f. 1—Tropidacris cristata, *Scudder, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

a—c. Brazil.

‡‡ Alæ posticæ breviores, immaculatæ.

Genus 7. LOPHACRIS.

Lophacris, *Scudder, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.—Acridium, *Serv. &c.*

1. Lophacris Olfersii.

Acridium Olfersii, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 628—Acridium semirubrum, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 653—Lophacris Olfersii, *Scudder, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

a—c. Brazil.
d. ——? Presented by Major-Gen. Hardwick.
e. ——?

2. Lophacris Velasquezii.

Acridium Velasquezii, *Nieto, Rev. Zool.* 1857, 360—Acridium Olfersii, *Sauss. Rev. Zool.* 1861, 162—Lophacris Velasquezii, *Scudder, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

a. Orizaba. From M. Sallé's collection.
b. British Guiana. Presented by Sir R. Schomburgck.

3. Lophacris Humboldtii.

Humboldtii, *Scudder, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* xii.

Guayaquil.

*** Prothorax non cristatus.
† Oculi elongati, vix prominuli.
‡ Femora postica longa.
§ Prosterni spina robusta, obliqua, sæpissime arcuata et mesothoracem attingens.
+ Prothorax non tricarinatus.

Genus 8. CYRTACANTHACRIS.

Acridium, Div. 1, *Serv.* Div. 2, A, *Burm.*

This genus is distinguished by the curved and oblique prosternal spine, which in the typical species extends to the fore border of the mesosternum. It includes several groups.

The long wings of the American species here described distinguish them from *C. Milberti*, and their unspotted hind wings distinguish them from *C. cribrata.*

North America.

1. Cyrtacanthacris Milberti.

Acridium Milberti, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 648.

North America.

2. Cyrtacanthacris Americana.

Gryllus Americanus, *Drury*, *Ins.* i. 128, pl. 49, f. 2—Locusta Tartarica, *Westw. ed Drury*, i. 121, pl. 49, f. 2—Acridium Americanum, *Scudder*, *Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* 1862, 466.

a, *b*. Georgia. Presented by E. Doubleday, Esq.

West Indies.

3. Cyrtacanthacris inscripta.

Fœm. *Fulva, sat gracilis; vertex lineis duobus nigris guttularibus, antice depressus hexagonalis; antennæ piceæ, basi fulvæ; prothorax vittis sex nigris abbreviatis aut interruptis; femora postica nigro punctata et bistrigata; alæ anticæ cinereæ, vitta discoidali interrupta quadriramosa guttisque subcostalibus e venis nigris; alæ posticæ pallide cinereæ.*

Female. Tawny, rather slender. Head smooth, with two lines of black dots converging from the hind border to the hexagonal depressed compartment in front of the eyes; front almost perpendicular, with four keels, of which the outer pair diverge towards the face, and the inner pair are almost parallel. Eyes oblique, elongate-oval. Antennæ piceous, slender, filiform, tawny at the base. Prothorax minutely scabrous, with six black stripes, the inner pair much interrupted, the two outer pair much abbreviated; dorsal ridge slight, most distinct towards the hind border; four transverse impressed lines, the front line interrupted in the middle; the breadth increasing from the hind line to the base of the fore wings; sides

almost straight; hind border slightly conical. Prosternal spine lanceolate, slightly curved, extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Abdomen slightly compressed and ridged; supra-anal lamina short; cerci and subgenital lamina with black tips, the former curved upward, the latter curved downward. Hind femora a little longer than the abdomen, with black points on both sides and with two black streaks on the inner side, first streak very broad, second very small. Hind tibiæ as long as the hind femora. Spines with black tips, those on the inner side longer than those on the outer side. Fore wings cinereous, rather longer than the hind wings; veins testaceous; a discoidal interrupted stripe emitting four broad branches in front, formed by blackish veins and most apparent towards the base, the areolets being there smaller; two dots in the interrupted part of the stripe and some subcostal dots also formed by blackish veins. Hind wings pale cinereous, brownish about the tips; veins black, whitish at the base. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 38 lines.

The shorter tibiæ of this species and of *C. subspurcata* distinguish them from *C. Americana*.

a. Jamaica. From Mr. Gosse's collection.

4. Cyrtacanthacris pectoralis.

Fœm. *Testacea, gracilis; caput vertice convexa nigro-bilineata, antice depressa et subhexagonali, vittis quatuor lateralibus nigricantibus, carinis frontalibus exterioribus nigro marginatis; antennæ flavæ, apices versus luteæ; prothorax vittis duabus latis ferrugineis nigro pustulatis; mesosternum piceum; femora postica nigro punctata; alæ anticæ pallide cinereæ, vitta discoidali e strigis plagisque nigro-venosis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ.*

Female. Testaceous, slender. Head smooth, with two slender black stripes, which are abbreviated towards the hind border and towards the mouth; vertex convex, depressed in front of the eyes and with six angles, of which the four anterior are rounded; front oblique, thinly and minutely punctured, with four slight keels, the inner keels diverging a little towards the face, the outer bordered with black; two blackish stripes proceeding obliquely from the eyes to the mouth. Eyes red, fusiform, oblique. Antennæ yellow, slender, filiform, luteous towards the tips. Prothorax finely scabrous, with two broad ferruginous stripes, which include some black pustules; dorsal keel very slight; four transverse impressed lines, the foremost widely interrupted in the middle; fore border rounded; sides slightly rounded; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine pale yellowish, elongate-conical, very slightly curved, extending to the mesosternum, which is piceous. Hind femora a little longer than the abdomen, with three rows of black points above. Hind tibiæ as long as the hind femora, with two rows of white black-tipped spines, those on the inner side longer than those on the outer side. Fore wings pale cinereous, rather longer than the hind wings; veins white, here and there black, and thus forming a discoidal stripe which is composed of streaks and patches. Hind wings pellucid, longer than the abdomen; veins white, black towards the tips. Length of the body 23½ lines; expansion of the fore wings 50 lines.

a. St. Domingo. From Mr. Tweedie's collection.

South America.

5. Cyrtacanthacris cribrata.

Acridium cribratum, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 648.

Brazil.

6. Cyrtacanthacris subspurcata.

Mas. *Fulva, caput et prothorax vitta lata pallide lutea ; caput vertice antico plano, vittis duabus lateralibus nigris lanceolatis luteo pallido marginatis ; antennæ apices versus nigra ; femora intermedia nigro guttata ; femora postica extus picea ; alæ anticæ cinereæ, maculis guttisque nonnullis nigro venosis ; alæ posticæ pallide cinereæ.*

Male. Tawny. Head and prothorax with a broad equal pale luteous stripe. Head smooth, with a black lanceolate stripe on each side, extending from the eye towards the mouth and broadly bordered with pale luteous; cone in front of the eyes flat; front slightly rounded, nearly erect, with four indistinct keels. Eyes piceous, oblique, elongate-oval. Antennæ slender, filiform, black for half the length from the tips. Prothorax finely scabrous, with a very slight ridge and with four slight transverse impressed lines, the foremost line widely interrupted in the middle; breadth slightly increasing from the hindmost line to the base of the fore wings; fore border very slightly rounded; sides nearly straight; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine pale testaceous, thick, curved, elongate-conical, extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Middle femora with black dots. Hind femora a little longer than the abdomen, mostly piceous above and on the outer side. Hind tibiæ rather shorter than the hind femora; spines with black tips, those on the inner side longer than those on the outer side. Fore wings cinereous, rather longer than the hind wings, with several spots and dots of various size formed by black veins; three discoidal spots near the base larger and more determinate than the others, the spots being there larger. Hind wings pale cinereous; veins white. Length of the body 22½ lines; expansion of the fore wings 44 lines.

The prosternal spine is much paler and much stouter than that of *C. inscripta*.

a. Guayaquil. Presented by Dr. Hooker.

7. Cyrtacanthacris subvittata.

Fœm. *Cervina, gracilis ; caput vertice nigro-bivittato antice depresso subconico, vittis duabus obliquis nigris ; prothoracis margo posticus subangulatus ; alæ anticæ apices versus maculis nonnullis e venis nigricantibus ; alæ posticæ cinereæ, apices versus pallide fuscescentes.*

Female. Fawn-colour, slender. Head smooth, with two slender black stripes extending from the hind border on each side of the fore part, which is depressed and somewhat conical; a black oblique stripe on each side between the eye and the mouth; front punctured, slightly oblique, with four distinct keels, the outer pair diverging much more than the inner pair towards the face. Eyes fusiform. Prothorax finely scabrous, with a slight

dorsal keel and with four transverse impressed lines, of which the first is widely interrupted in the middle and the second is abbreviated on each side; fore border rounded; sides nearly straight; hind border very obtusely angular. Prosternal spine elongate-conical, very slightly curved, extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora and hind tibiæ as long as the abdomen; spines of the hind tibiæ pale yellow, with black tips, those on the outer side much shorter than those on the inner side, which are very long. Fore wings rather longer than the hind wings, without markings except towards the tips, where there are some indistinct small spots formed by blackish veins. Hind wings cinereous, pale brownish towards the tips; veins black, whitish towards the base. Length of the body 23—24 lines; expansion of the fore wings 48—54 lines.

a. Guayaquil. Presented by Dr. Hooker.
b. Demerara.

8. Cyrtacanthacris viridescens.

Fœm. *Testacea, gracilis; caput vittis duabus nigricantibus postice diffusis, vertice antico plano, vittis duabus lateralibus viridibus, carinis quatuor frontalibus piceo marginatis; prothorax vittis duabus piceis, plagis duabus exterioribus viridibus; femora postica nigro triseriatim guttata; tibiæ posticæ rufæ, spinis albis apice nigris; alæ anticæ pallide cinereæ, vitta discoidali apicem versus maculari e venis nigris; alæ posticæ diaphanæ.*

Female. Testaceous, slender. Head smooth, with two blackish stripes, which are paler and diffuse towards the hind border and extend to the fore ocellus; fore part flat, with a well-defined angle on each side; a green stripe proceeding from each eye to the mouth; front thinly and minutely punctured, with four well-defined piceous-bordered keels, the inner keels diverging towards the face. Eyes ferruginous, elongate-elliptical. Antennæ slender. Prothorax finely scabrous, with a slight keel and with four transverse impressed lines, of which the foremost is widely interrupted; two piceous stripes, which are wider towards the hind border; an elongated oblique green patch on each side; fore border rounded; sides very slightly rounded; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine pale testaceous, elongate-conical, slightly curved, extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora a little longer than the abdomen, with three rows of black dots above. Hind tibiæ red, a little shorter than the hind femora; spines white, with black tips, of equal size. Hind tarsi red. Fore wings pale cinereous, rather longer than the hind wings; veins pale, here and there black, and thus forming a discoidal stripe, of which the exterior half is composed of small patches. Hind wings pellucid, longer than the abdomen; veins white, black towards the tips. Length of the body 24 lines; expansion of the fore wings 51 lines.

The keels of the front are more strongly marked than those of *C. pectoralis*, to which this species is closely allied.

a. Brazil.

9. Cyrtacanthacris parvula.

Mas. *Fulva, gracilis; caput et prothorax flavo univittata; caput antice depressum et subhexagonale, vitta nigro marginata, fronte lateribusque testaceis; antennæ luteæ; prothorax margine postico subangulato, vitta piceo submarginata; prosterni spina lanceolata, sat gracilis; alæ anticæ cinereæ, fulvo venosæ; alæ posticæ pallidissime cinereæ, costa apiceque obscurioribus.*

Male. Tawny, slender. Head and prothorax with a yellow stripe. Head smooth, testaceous on each side and in front; stripe bordered with black; fore part of the vertex depressed, somewhat hexagonal; front erect, slightly punctured, with four distinct keels, which diverge slightly towards the face. Eyes ferruginous, elongate-elliptical. Antennæ luteous. Prothorax finely scabrous, with a very slight keel and with four transverse impressed lines; first line interrupted in the middle; second abbreviated on each side; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border very slightly angular; stripe slightly bordered with piceous. Prosternal spine lanceolate, rather slender, very slightly curved. Hind femora as long as the abdomen. Hind tibiæ rather shorter than the hind femora; spines whitish, with black tips, those on the inner side a little longer than the outer spines. Fore wings cinereous; veins tawny. Hind wings very pale cinereous, darker at the tips and along the apical part of the costa; veins tawny, pale yellow on the hind part towards the base. Length of the body 15—18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 34—40 lines.

a, *b*. Demerara. From Mr. Bowers' collection.

10. Cyrtacanthacris impleta.

Fœm. *Fulva; caput vertice nigro-bivittato antice depresso conico, strigis duabus lateralibus viridescentibus indeterminatis; prothorax vittis plurimis nigris guttularibus; femora postica nigro guttata; alæ anticæ pallide cinereæ, plagis maculis guttisque plurimis obscurioribus nigro venosis; alæ posticæ pallide fuscescentes, maculis paucis costalibus apices versus obscurioribus nigro venosis, spatio postico basali pallide flavo.*

Female. Tawny. Head smooth, with two black stripes on the vertex, of which the fore part is depressed and conical, a diffuse and indistinct green streak between each eye and the mouth; front punctured, with four distinct keels, of which the inner pair diverge much less forward than the outer pair. Eyes ferruginous, fusiform. Prothorax scabrous, with a slight keel and with four transverse impressed lines, of which the foremost is widely interrupted in the middle; nine interrupted black stripes on each side, these stripes mostly guttular; fore border hardly rounded; sides straight; hind border slightly conical. Prosternal spine testaceous, stout, elongate-conical, slightly curved, extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora rather longer than the abdomen, with some rows of black dots. Hind tibiæ a little shorter than the hind femora; spines whitish, with black tips, those on the outer side towards the base much shorter than those on the inner side. Fore wings pale cinereous, rather

longer than the hind wings; veins pale, black in the numerous cinereous patches, spots and dots, which extend from the base to the tip. Hind wings pale brownish, pale yellow in the hind part towards the base, with some spots like those of the fore wings along the apical part of the costa; veins black, yellow towards the base. Length of the body 27 lines; expansion of the fore wings 54 lines.

The colour of the hind tibiæ distinguishes it from *C. Americana*.

a. West Coast of America. Presented by Capt. Kellett and Lieut. Wood.

11. Cyrtacanthacris septentrionalis.

Fœm. *Fulva, gracilis; caput et prothorax nigricante bivittata; caput vittis duabus lateralibus nigricantibus, vertice antico hexagonali; prothorax margine antico fere recto, margine postico vix angulato; prosterni spina lanceolata, sat gracilis; alæ anticæ cinereæ, vitta basali picea diffusa; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, apice cinereæ.*

Female. Tawny, slender. Head and prothorax with two broad blackish stripes. Head smooth, with a blackish stripe on each side between the eye and the mouth; vertex in front of the eyes depressed, hexagonal; front nearly perpendicular, somewhat roughly punctured, with four well-defined keels, the inner pair parallel, the outer pair diverging towards the face. Eyes ferruginous, fusiform. Prothorax finely scabrous, with a slight keel and with four transverse impressed lines; first line indistinct in the middle; second abbreviated on each side; fore border almost straight; sides slightly curved; hind border very slightly angular. Prosternal spine lanceolate, rather slender, very slightly curved. Hind femora as long as the abdomen. Hind tibiæ rather shorter than the hind femora; spines on the inner side longer than those on the outer side. Fore wings cinereous, with a diffuse piceous basal streak; veins tawny. Hind wings pellucid, cinereous at the tips; veins whitish, tawny towards the tips. Length of the body 22 lines; expansion of the fore wings 44 lines.

The broader and less defined stripe of the prothorax and the dark spines of the hind tibiæ distinguish it from *C. parvula*.

a. West Coast of America. Presented by Capt. Kellett and Lieut. Wood.

Africa.

12. Cyrtacanthacris ruficornis.

Gryllus ruficornis? *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 54—Acridium succinctum, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 642—Acridium ruficornis, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 630.

a—c. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.
d, e. Cape. Presented by R. Trimen, Esq.
f. Cape. Presented by R. W. Townsend, Esq.
g. Cape Town. From Mr. Trimen's collection.
h. Ceylon. From the Rev. Mr. Wenham's collection.
i. Madagascar. From Madame Ida Pfeiffer's collection.

The Madagascar specimen here recorded has pale tibiæ, but hardly differs in other characters from the African type.

13. Cyrtacanthacris ranacea.

Gryllus (Locusta) ranaceus, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* 30, pl. 14 b. f. 33—Acridium ruficorne, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 643—Acridium ranaceum, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 330.

There may be two species under the above name—one African, the other Asiatic.

a. Interior of South Africa. Presented by the late Earl of Derby.
b. Sierra Leone. Presented by the Rev. D. F. Morgan.
c—e. Cape. Presented by Major-Gen. Hardwicke.
f—g. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.
h. South Africa. Presented by R. Trimen, Esq,
i. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.
j. East Africa. Presented by Earl Russell.
k. Abyssinia. Presented by the Secretary for Indian Affairs.

14. Cyrtacanthacris citrina.

Acridium citrinum, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 644.

Senegal.

15. Cyrtacanthacris rubella.

Acridium rubellum, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 645.

Mauritius.

a—b. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.

16. Cyrtacanthacris æruginosa.

Gryllus (Locusta) æruginosus, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* 30, pl. 14 b. f. 52—Acridium æruginosum, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 630.

Isle St. Johanna.

17. Cyrtacanthacris turbida.

Fœm. *Sordide fulva ; caput et prothorax dorso ferruginea, testaceo univittata ; caput vertice antico subfusiformi ; prothorax margine postico subangulato ; prosterni spina pallide flavescens, longi-conica, arcuata, apice picea ; alæ anticæ dimidio basali cinereo, macula subquadrata, fasciis tribus exterioribus obliquis abbreviatis strigisque duabus exterioribus longitudinalibus connexis albidis ; alæ posticæ pallide cinereæ.*

Female. Dull tawny. Head and prothorax mostly ferruginous above, with a testaceous stripe. Head smooth, fore part of the vertex subfusiform ; front erect, with four keels, of which the inner pair are shallower and slightly diverging towards the face; outer pair more diverging. Eyes piceous, elliptical. Prothorax with a slight dorsal ridge and with four transverse impressed lines, of which the first is interrupted in the middle and the second is abbreviated on each side; fore border slightly arched ; sides nearly straight; hind border slightly angular. Prosternal spine pale yellowish, stout, curved, elongate-conical, piceous at the tip. Hind femora as long as the abdomen. Hind tibiæ a little shorter than the hind femora;

spines whitish, with black tips, longest on the inner side. Fore wings cinereous on half the length from the tips, whitish along the hind border; disk with a subquadrate whitish spot, with three exterior oblique abbreviated whitish bands, and with two more exterior longitudinal whitish streaks which are connected at the base and extend to the tip; veins brown towards the tips. Hind wings pale cinereous; veins black, tawny towards the base. Length of the body 26 lines; expansion of the fore wings 54 lines.

The prothorax is shorter than that of *C. ranacea*.

a. Congo. Presented by Sir J. Richardson.

18. Cyrtacanthacris variegata.

Fœm. *Testacea; vertex ferrugineo oblique bistrigatus, antice subhexagonalis; antennæ pallide luteæ; prothorax vittis duabus dorsalibus vittisque duabus lateralibus subtrigonalibus ferrugineis latissimis; prosterni spina albida; tibiæ posticæ fascia basali dimidioque apicali rufescentibus; alæ anticæ apices versus cinereæ, striga costali brevi lata lineisque subcostalibus nigro areolatis, striga postica basali fusca, maculis duabus discoidalibus pallido venosis, fasciis quinque exterioribus obliquis indeterminatis; alæ posticæ pallide cinereæ.*

Female. Testaceous. Head smooth; vertex with two lanceolate oblique ferruginous streaks which converge towards the depressed and slightly hexagonal fore part; front thinly punctured, with four keels, the inner pair parallel, very shallow towards the face, the outer pair diverging. Eyes fusiform, with several brown longitudinal lines. Antennæ pale luteous. Prothorax scabrous, with a dorsal ridge and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; four very broad ferruginous stripes, the outer pair nearly triangular; fore border rounded; sides slightly rounded; hind border elongated, slightly angular. Prosternal spine whitish, thick, curved, very convex in front, extending a little beyond the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora shorter than the abdomen. Hind tibiæ shorter than the hind femora, reddish for half the length from the tips; a red band near the base; spines white with black tips, longest on the inner side. Fore wings cinereous towards the tips; veins whitish; longitudinal veins partly red; a short broad costal streak and two subcostal lines formed by black areolets; a brown streak near the hind border proceeding from the base; two brown pale-veined spots in the disk; first spot round, near the base; second more or less elongated; five exterior oblique abbreviated and interrupted bands with blackish borders; first band cinereous; second, third, fourth and fifth pellucid, with testaceous or brownish veins; fourth and fifth much dislocated. Hind wings pale cinereous; veins reddish, mostly black in the exterior part. Length of the body 39 lines; expansion of the fore wings 70 lines.

a, b. Congo. Presented by Sir J. Richardson.

19. Cyrtacanthacris inclyta.

Fœm. *Testacea; vertex ferrugineo transverse bistrigatus, antice subhexagonalis; prosterni spina albida; alæ anticæ cinereæ, areolis basi nigricantibus, maculis duabus fasciisque sex exterioribus obliquis indeterminatis nigricante marginatis margineque postico pallide cinereis; alæ posticæ pallide cinereæ, nigro venosæ, spatio basali diaphano pallide venoso.*

Female. Testaceous. Head smooth, with a ferruginous streak on each side of the hind border; fore part of the vertex depressed, somewhat hexagonal; front thinly punctured, with four slightly diverging keels, the inner pair obsolete towards the face. Eyes fusiform, with brown lines. Prothorax scabrous, with a slight dorsal ridge and with four strongly marked transverse impressed lines; fore border much rounded; sides slightly rounded; hind border elongated, hardly angular. Prosternal spine whitish, thick, curved, extending a little beyond the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora a little longer than the abdomen. Hind tibiæ rather shorter than the hind femora; spines with black tips, longest on the inner side. Fore wings cinereous; veins tawny; areolets blackish towards the base; markings and hind border pale cinereous, the former mostly blackish bordered; two spots near the base, six irregular oblique abbreviated bands, of which the four exterior are divided into patches. Hind wings pale cinereous with black veins, pellucid and with pale testaceous veins towards the base. Length of the body 33 lines; expansion of the fore wings 76 lines.

Closely allied to *C. variegata;* the hind tibiæ are a little longer, the wings are longer and the fore wings have different markings.

a. Fantee.

20. Cyrtacanthacris fascifera.

Fœm. *Luteo-fulva; caput longiusculum, vertice antico plano subhexagonali; prothorax postice latus, margine postico valde rotundato; prosterni spina lanceolata, subarcuata, apice nigra; alæ anticæ diaphanæ, basi luteo-fulvæ, maculis duabus fasciisque octo exterioribus obliquis pallide fuscescentibus fusco venosis et marginatis; alæ posticæ subcinereæ.*

Female. Luteous-tawny. Head smooth, rather long, a little broader than the fore border of the prothorax; vertex convex, except the fore part, which is flat and somewhat hexagonal; front thinly punctured, nearly erect, with four keels, which diverge slightly towards the face. Eyes elliptical. Prothorax finely scabrous, with a slight middle ridge and with four transverse impressed lines, of which the first is interrupted in the middle and the second abbreviated on each side; breadth increasing much beyond the fourth line; fore border slightly rounded; sides nearly straight; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine lanceolate, very slightly curved, with a black tip. Hind femora as long as the abdomen. Hind tibiæ a little shorter than the hind femora; spines pale yellow, with black tips, longest on the inner side. Fore wings pellucid, luteous-tawny at the base and along the basal part of the costa and of the hind border; two spots

near the base and eight exterior oblique bands of a pale brown hue with darker borders and veins; veins whitish in the pellucid parts. Hind wings hardly cinereous; veins black, luteous-tawny towards the base. Length of the body 25 lines; expansion of the fore wings 60 lines.

The hind part of the prothorax is more widened and its hind border is much more rounded than that of *C. turbida*. The less elongated hind border of the prothorax and the shorter hind tibiæ distinguish it from *C. variegata*.

a. Congo. Presented by Sir J. Richardson.

21. Cyrtacanthacris subsellata.

Fœm. *Testacea; vertex strigis duabus lanceolatis ferrugineis, antice subhexagonalis, fronte fuscescente trivittata; prothorax ferrugineo quadrivittatus, vittis duabus interioribus nigricante marginatis; prosterni spina albida; tibiæ posticæ rufæ, spinis albida apice nigris; alæ anticæ pallide testaceæ, apices versus diaphanæ, striga basali maculis intermediis fasciisque sex obliquis indeterminatis fusco venosis cinereis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, basi et apud marginem interiorem albæ.*

Female. Testaceous, slightly pilose. Head smooth, irregularly whitish about the eyes; vertex with two lanceolate ferruginous streaks which proceed from the hind border; fore part depressed, subhexagonal; front thinly punctured, with three brownish stripes and with four slight keels, which diverge towards the face. Eyes elliptical, dotted with brown. Prothorax finely scabrous, bordered with yellowish white, slightly contracted in the middle, enlarged in the hind part, with a very slight dorsal ridge and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; four broad ferruginous stripes, the inner pair blackish bordered on the inner side; fore border rounded; sides slightly rounded; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine whitish, curved, lanceolate, moderately stout, extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora shorter than the abdomen. Hind tibiæ red, shorter than the hind femora; spines white, with black tips, a little longer on the inner side. Fore wings pale testaceous, pellucid in the exterior part; veins whitish; markings cinereous; two or three spots near the base; a basal streak near the hind border; a large oblique antemedial spot; six oblique, abbreviated, more or less irregular bands with brown veins. Hind wings pellucid, white along the interior border and towards the base. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 50 lines.

The fore border of the prothorax is shorter than that of *C. fascifera* and the hind tibiæ are shorter.

a. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.

22. Cyrtacanthacris decisa.

Fœm. *Pallide testacea; vertex anticus planus, fere hexagonalis; prothorax vittis duabus latis approximatis obscure ferrugineis; mesosterni spina longa, robusta, subarcuata; tibiæ posticæ supra piceæ; alæ anticæ cinereæ, maculis nonnullis e venis nigris; alæ posticæ apice subobscuriores, venis fuscis basi pallide flavis.*

Female. Pale testaceous. Head smooth, hardly broader than the fore border of the prothorax; vertex convex, its fore part flat and nearly hexagonal; front punctured, very slightly oblique, with four keels, of which the inner pair are nearly parallel and the outer pair diverge slightly towards the face. Eyes elliptical. Prothorax finely scabrous, with two broad dark ferruginous stripes which are separated by a line of the ground hue; a slight dorsal ridge and four transverse impressed lines, of which the first is interrupted in the middle and the second is abbreviated on each side; fore border slightly arched; hind border more elongated; sides nearly straight. Prosternal spine long, stout, slightly curved, extending a little beyond the fore border of the mesosternum. Abdomen and legs tawny. Hind femora as long as the abdomen. Hind tibiæ hardly shorter than the hind femora, piceous above; spines black, yellow towards the base, longest on the inner side. Wings cinereous. Fore wings with several spots formed by black veins. Hind wings a little darker at the tips; veins brown, pale yellow towards the base. Length of the body 21—25 lines; expansion of the fore wings 38—54 lines.

The prothorax is shorter than that of *C. interrupta* and the hind border is more rounded than it is in *C. ranacea* and in *C. turbida*.

a. Whydah. From Mr. Fraser's collection.
b. Sierra Leone. Presented by the Rev. D. F. Morgan.

23. Cyrtacanthacris concisa.

Fœm. *Testacea; caput et prothorax ferrugineo late bivittata; caput antice subhexagonale, strigis duabus lateralibus tribusque frontalibus ferrugineis; prothorax vittis duabus submarginalibus ferrugineis, margine postico valde producto non angulato; alæ anticæ cinereæ, guttis subcostalibus maculis duabus discoidalibus fasciisque tribus exterioribus obliquis abbreviatis e venis nigris aut fuscis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, venis nigris basi pallidis.*

Female. Testaceous. Head and prothorax with two broad ferruginous stripes. Head smooth; vertex in front six-sided, the fore side and the hind side short, the six angles somewhat rounded; a ferruginous streak proceeding from each eye to the mouth and three ferruginous streaks on the front; keels of the front strongly marked, the inner pair diverging slightly, the outer pair diverging much towards the face. Eyes fusiform, with several brown longitudinal lines. Prothorax finely scabrous, slightly keeled, with four transverse impressed lines, of which the first is interrupted in the middle and the second is much abbreviated on each side; some minute pale pustules in the two stripes; a broad submarginal ferruginous stripe on

each side; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border much elongated, but not angular. Prosternal spine stout, convex in front, extending somewhat beyond the fore border of the mesosternum. Spines of the hind tibiæ with black tips, especially long on the inner side. Fore wings cinereous, with markings formed by black or brown veins; a row of subcostal dots, some of which are elongated; two spots in the disk, the first near the base; three exterior oblique bands; first much abbreviated; second less abbreviated; third composed of three patches. Hind wings pellucid; veins black, pale towards the base. Length of the body 24 lines; expansion of the fore wings 54 lines.

The hind part of the prothorax is less widened and the spines of the hind tibiæ are longer than those of *C. fascifera*, which this species most resembles.

a. East Africa. Presented by Earl Russell.

24. Cyrtacanthacris flavescens.

Mas. *Pallide flava; vertex lineolis duabus ferrugineis; prothorax fulvo pallido late quadrivittatus; alæ diaphanæ, pallido venosæ; alæ anticæ basi pallide flavæ.*

Male. Pale yellow. Head smooth; vertex with two short tawny lines which converge from the hind border; fore part in structure like that of *C. concisa*; keels of the front strongly marked, the outer pair diverging more than the inner pair. Eyes fusiform, with several longitudinal brown lines. Prothorax very finely scabrous, with four broad pale tawny stripes; structure like that of *C. concisa*. Prosternal spine like that of *C. concisa*. Spines of the hind tibiæ with black tips, those on the inner side much longer than those on the outer side. Wings pellucid; veins pale. Fore wings pale yellow towards the base. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 42 lines.

The hind tibiæ are much shorter than the hind femora, and are shorter and have shorter spines than those of *C. concisa*.

a. East Africa. Presented by Earl Russell.

25. Cyrtacanthacris purpurifera.

Fœm. *Testacea; caput antice hexagonali, strigis duabus lateralibus viridibus lanceolatis; prothorax breviusculus; prosterni spina albida; alæ anticæ diaphanæ, basi testaceæ, maculis duabus elongatis fasciisque septem exterioribus obliquis indeterminatis cinereis fusco marginatis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, basi purpureæ.*

Female. Testaceous. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex depressed, hexagonal; a lanceolate green streak proceeding from each eye to the mouth; front thinly punctured, with four well-defined keels which diverge towards the face. Eyes elliptical, with brown lines. Prothorax finely scabrous, rather short, widened between the fourth transverse impressed line and the hind border; dorsal ridge slight; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine whitish, moderately stout, extending a little beyond the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind

femora a little shorter than the abdomen. Hind tibiæ shorter than the hind femora; spines white, longest on the inner side. Fore wings pellucid, testaceous towards the base; veins mostly white; markings cinereous, their marginal veins clouded with brown; two elongated spots near the base and seven exterior oblique abbreviated bands, of which the five exterior are interrupted and irregular. Hind wings pellucid, tinged with purple towards the base; veins black. Length of the body 24 lines; expansion of the fore wings 56 lines.

a. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.

26. Cyrtacanthacris pictula.

Mas. *Testacea; vertex fusco bivittatus; oculi albo marginati; prothorax fusco late bivittatus; prosterni spina albida; tibiæ posticæ saturate rufæ, spinis albis apice nigris; alæ anticæ fuscæ, apices versus cinereæ; costa rufa, margine postico pallide cinereo, linea basali pallide flava, fasciis duabus obliquis indeterminatis strigisque duabus exterioribus longitudinalibus diaphanis albido venosis; alæ posticæ miniaceæ, dimidio apicali cinereo.*

Male. Testaceous. Head smooth, with two brown stripes which are dilated on the hind border; fore part flat, with two slight keels which are continued on the front and diverge slightly towards the face; front with two exterior and more diverging keels. Eyes fusiform, with brown lines, irregularly bordered with white. Prothorax scabrous, with two broad brown stripes, with the usual transverse impressed lines and with a well-defined dorsal ridge; fore border and sides slightly rounded in the middle; hind border elongated, almost rectangular. Prosternal spine whitish, thick, convex in front, extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora a little shorter than the abdomen; disks on both sides whitish, with angular brown ridges. Hind tibiæ deep red, a little shorter than the hind femora; spines white with black tips, longest on the inner side. Fore wings brown, longer than the abdomen, cinereous towards the tips; a pale yellow line proceeding from the base and joining the pale cinereous hind border; costa red; veins brown; some pellucid marks with whitish veins; a spot near the base; two oblique irregular and abbreviated bands, and two exterior irregular longitudinal streaks. Hind wings scarlet; apical half cinereous, with brown veins. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 38 lines.

The much smaller size and the colour of the hind wings distinguish this species from *C. rubella*, to which it has most affinity.

a. South Africa. Presented by R. Trimen, Esq.

The two following species are distinguished by the shortness of their wings, and form a group in the genus.

27. Cyrtacanthacris prasina.

Mas. *Viridis; caput testaceum, vertice fusco-bistrigata, fronte viridi quadricarinata; antennæ luteæ; prothorax fasciis duabus vittisque duabus nigris; tibiæ posticæ rufæ, spinis albis apice nigris; alæ anticæ cinereæ, venis fuscis basi viridibus apud costam purpureo-rufis; alæ posticæ pallide cinereæ, venis fuscis basi pallide flavis.* Var. *β.—Prothorax viridis, fascia antica vittisque duabus purpureis.*

Male. Grass-green. Head testaceous, smooth, with two oblique brown streaks which proceed from the hind border and are united in front; fore part depressed, subhexagonal; front with four green keels, the inner pair parallel, the outer pair diverging. Eyes elliptical, rather prominent. Antennæ luteous. Prothorax scabrous, slightly pilose, with a dorsal ridge and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; a band on the fore border, another on the hind border and two stripes black, irregular; fore border curved in the middle; sides almost straight; hinder border elongated and slightly angular. Prosternal spine thick, convex in front, extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora as long as the abdomen. Hind tibiæ bright red, shorter than the hind femora; spines white, with black tips, longest on the inner side. Fore wings cinereous, longer than the abdomen; veins brown, green towards the base, purplish red along the costa. Hind wings pale cinereous; veins brown, pale yellow towards the base. *Var.* β.—Prothorax green, with two purple stripes; fore border also purple. Length of the body 17—19 lines; expansion of the fore wings 34—37 lines.

a—c. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.

28. Cyrtacanthacris auricornis.

Mas. *Testacea; caput fuscescente bistrigatum, antice nigricans; antennæ luteæ, apice obscuriores; prothorax fasciis duabus interruptis vittisque duabus nigris; prosterni spina fusca; tibiæ posticæ rufæ, nigro spinosæ; alæ anticæ cinereæ, venis fuscis apud costam purpureo-rufis; alæ posticæ pallide cinereæ, venis fuscis basi fulvis.*

Male. Testaceous. Head smooth; vertex with two pale brown streaks which converge from the hind border; fore part depressed, furrowed, subhexagonal, blackish in front; front thinly punctured, with four keels, of which the inner pair are parallel and the outer pair diverge towards the face. Eyes ferruginous, elliptical. Antennæ bright luteous, darker towards the base. Prothorax scabrous, with a dorsal ridge and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; an interrupted band on the fore border, another on the hind border and two stripes black, irregular; fore border rounded; sides slightly rounded; hind border elongated, not angular. Prosternal spine brown, thick, extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora shorter than the abdomen. Hind tibiæ red, a little shorter than the hind femora; spines black, longest on the inner side. Fore wings cinereous, a little longer than the abdomen; veins brown, purplish red along the costa. Hind wings pale cinereous; veins brown, tawny towards the base. Length of the body 24—28 lines; expansion of the fore wings 36—50 lines.

The abdomen and the hind tibiæ are longer than those of *C. prasina*.

a, b. Natal. From M. Gueinzius' collection.

Var.? *Viridis; antennæ albido-flavæ; prothorax vittis duabus purpureis antice et postice dilatatis; tibiæ posticæ spinis albis apice nigris; alæ anticæ fulvo venosæ; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, venis nigris basi pallide testaceis.*

Var.? Green, slightly pilose. Head smooth; vertex convex; fore part flat, subhexagonal; front thinly punctured, with four distinct keels, the inner pair parallel, the outer pair diverging towards the face. Eyes tawny, elliptical, with black lines. Antennæ whitish yellow. Prothorax scabrous, with a dorsal ridge and with four transverse impressed lines; two irregular and interrupted purple stripes, which are dilated on the fore border and on the hinder; fore border slightly rounded; sides nearly straight; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine thick, extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora shorter than the abdomen. Hind tibiæ shorter than the hind femora; spines white, with black tips, a little longer on the inner side. Fore wings cinereous, a little longer than the abdomen; veins tawny. Hind wings pellucid; veins black, pale testaceous towards the base. Length of the body 27 lines; expansion of the fore wings 46 lines.

c. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.

South Asia.

29. Cyrtacanthacris flavicornis.

Gryllus flavicornis, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 52, 225. *Thunb.*—Acridium roseum, *Deg. Ins.* iii. 488, pl. 41, f. 1—Acridium flavicorne, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 645. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 629—Gryllus (Locusta) roseus, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* ii. pl. 4 b. f. 12, 13.

a. Silhet. From the Rev. Mr. Stainforth's collection.
b. Silhet. From Mr. Sowerby's collection.
c, *d*. China. Presented by J. C. Bowring, Esq.
e. ——— ?

30. Cyrtacanthacris fusilinea.

Fœm. *Testacea; vertex antice depressus, hexagonalis; prosterni spina recta, obliqua, mesosternum non attingens; alæ anticæ cinereæ, longissimæ, basi testaceæ, strigis maculisque ferrugineis antemediis, lituris minoribus postmediis fuscis nigro venosis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, costa exteriore fulvescente.*

Female. Testaceous. Head smooth; vertex depressed and hexagonal in front; front thinly punctured, the inner keels shallower and slightly diverging towards the face, the outer keels more diverging. Eyes elliptical. Prothorax finely scabrous, with the usual four transverse impressed lines and with a very slight dorsal ridge; fore border and hind border much rounded, the former slightly notched in the middle; sides slightly rounded. Prosternal spine straight, oblique, moderately stout, not extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora longer than the abdomen. Hind tibiæ shorter than the hind femora; spines with black tips, longest on the inner side. Wings longer than the body. Fore wings cinereous, testaceous towards the base; veins testaceous or red; a few ferruginous streaks and spots towards the base, and a few exterior and smaller brown marks in which the veins are partly black. Hind wings pellucid, with a

tawny tinge along the exterior part of the costa; veins black, tawny towards the base. Length of the body 28 lines; expansion of the fore wings 72 lines.

The oblique prosternal spine distinguishes this species from *Acridium*, but it is not curved like that of the typical species of this genus.

a. Ceylon. From Dr. Gardner's collection.

31. Cyrtacanthacris sublituratа.

Fœm. *Testacea; vertex antice hexagonalis; prosterni spina crassa, arcuata, mesosterni marginem superans; alæ anticæ diaphanæ, basi testaceæ, maculis costalibus, maculis quinque discoidalibus fasciisque tribus exterioribus obliquis indeterminatis cinereis fusco marginatis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, venis nigris basi pallide flavis.*

Female. Testaceous. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex hexagonal; front very thinly punctured, with four distinct keels, the inner pair slightly diverging towards the face, the outer pair more diverging. Eyes elongate-elliptical. Antennæ darker towards the tips. Prothorax finely scabrous, broadest in the hind part, with the usual four transverse impressed lines and with a slight dorsal ridge; fore border slightly rounded; sides slightly undulating; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine thick, curved, extending beyond the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora longer than the abdomen. Hind tibiæ rather shorter than the hind femora; spines with black tips, largest on the inner side. Fore wings pellucid, testaceous towards the base; marking cinereous, the veins clouded with brown on the borders of the markings; a row of costal spots; five discoidal spots and three exterior oblique abbreviated bands, of which the second and the third consist of patches. Hind wings pellucid; veins black, pale yellow towards the base and along the interior border. Length of the body 25 lines; expansion of the fore wings 60 lines.

a. Ceylon. Presented by Dr. Davy.

32. Cyrtacanthacris inficita.

Fœm. *Albido-testacea; vertex antice hexagonalis; antennæ fulvæ; prosterni spina crassa, subarcuata, mesosternum attingens; femora postica nigro unilineata; ulæ anticæ pallide cinereæ, nigro plagiatæ; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, venis nigris basi pallidis.*

Female. Whitish testaceous. Fore part of the vertex depressed, hexagonal; front roughly punctured, the punctures brownish; keels strongly marked, the inner pair most approximate in the middle, the outer pair diverging towards the face. Eyes livid, elongate-elliptical. Antennæ tawny. Prothorax scabrous, with the usual four transverse impressed lines and with a very slight dorsal ridge; fore border rounded; sides nearly straight; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine thick, slightly curved, extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora as long as the abdomen, with a black line on the outer side. Hind tibiæ as long as the hind femora; spines with black tips. Fore wings pale cinereous, longer than the body, with black discoidal patches along the whole

length; veins elsewhere pale. Hind wings pellucid; veins black, pale towards the base. Length of the body 20 lines; expansion of the fore wings 48 lines.

a. North Hindostan. From Dr. Hooker's collection.

33. Cyrtacanthacris lutescens.

Fœm. *Testacea, sat gracilis; vertex antice hexagonalis; antennæ fulvæ, basi pallide luteæ; mesosterni spina crassa, arcuata, mesosternum attingens; alæ anticæ albidæ, venis pallide testaceis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, venis ex parte nigricantibus.*

Female. Testaceous, rather slender. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex depressed, hexagonal; front punctured, with four strongly-marked keels, the inner pair shallower and slightly divergent towards the face, the outer pair more divergent. Eyes tawny, elongate-elliptical. Antennæ tawny, pale luteous towards the base. Prothorax scabrous, with a dorsal ridge and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; fore border rounded in the middle; sides nearly straight; hind border much elongated, slightly angular. Prosternal spine thick, curved, extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora a little longer than the abdomen. Hind tibiæ shorter than the hind femora; spines with black tips. Fore wings whitish, as long as the body; veins pale testaceous. Hind wings pellucid; veins partly blackish. Length of the body 23 lines; expansion of the fore wings 48 lines.

a. China. Presented by J. C. Bowring, Esq.

Australasia.

34. Cyrtacanthacris nigrovaria.

Fœm. *Lutea; vertex ferrugineo oblique bistrigatus; antennæ nigræ, basi fulvæ; prothorax nigro interrupte sex vittatus; prosterni spina crassa, subarcuata, subobliqua, mesosternum non attingens; femora postica utrinque nigro guttata et bimaculata; tibiæ posticæ rufæ; alæ anticæ luridæ, maculis antemediis indistinctis e venis nigris; alæ posticæ cinereæ.*

Female. Luteous, stout. Head smooth; vertex with an oblique ferruginous streak on each side; fore part depressed, hexagonal; front punctured, with four well-defined keels, the inner pair parallel, the outer pair slightly diverging. Eyes piceous, elongate-elliptical. Antennæ black, tawny at the base. Prothorax scabrous, with a dorsal ridge and with four transverse impressed lines; six irregular and incomplete black stripes, the two interior pair partly connected; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine thick, slightly curved and oblique, not extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora as long as the abdomen, with some black dots and two large irregular black spots on each side. Hind tibiæ red, a little shorter than the hind femora; spines with black tips. Fore wings lurid, a little shorter than the body; veins black, partly tawny; a few indistinct antemedial spots

formed by black veins. Hind wings cinereous; veins black, tawny at the base. Length of the body 27 lines; expansion of the fore wings 54 lines.

a. Ceram. From Madame Ida Pfeiffer's collection.

35. Cyrtacanthacris fortis.

Fœm. *Fulva, robusta; prothorax subcarinatus; prosterni spina robusta, recta, obliqua, mesosternum non attingens; femora postica et abdomen æqui-longa; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpore longiores, basi obscuriores; alæ posticæ cinereæ, hyalinæ, venis nigris basi pallide testaceis.*

Female. Tawny, stout. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex hexagonal; front with four well-defined keels, the inner pair diverging slightly towards the face, the outer pair much diverging. Prothorax scabrous, with a slight dorsal keel and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; fore border rounded; sides hardly undulating; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine stout, straight, oblique, not extending to the mesosternum. Hind femora as long as the abdomen and as the hind tibiæ; spines of the latter with black tips, much longer on the inner side than on the outer side. Fore wings cinereous, longer than the body, somewhat dusky at the base. Hind wings cinereous; veins black, pale testaceous towards the base. Length of the body 26—33 lines; expansion of the fore wings 54—72 lines.

a, *b*. Philippine Isles. From Mr. Cuming's collection.
c. ——— ?

36. Cyrtacanthacris parvula.

Mas. *Flavescens, gracilis; caput vittis duabus ferrugineis postice valde dilatatis, strigis duabus lateralibus piceis lanceolatis; antennæ rufæ; prothorax vittis duabus latis ferrugineis picco submarginatis, vittis duabus exterioribus piceis; prosterni spina albida, gracilis, arcuata, mesosternum attingens; femora postica et abdomen æquilonga; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpore vix breviores; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, venis nigris basi pallide cyaneis.* Fœm. ?—*Major; tibiæ posticæ valde longiores.*

Male. Yellowish, slender. Head smooth, with two ferruginous stripes, which are much widened on each side of the hind border; fore part of the vertex hexagonal, a piceous lanceolate streak extending from each eye to the mouth; front punctured, with four well-defined keels, the inner keels hardly or very slightly diverging, the outer slightly diverging towards the face. Eyes piceous, elongate-elliptical. Antennæ red. Prothorax finely scabrous, with a very slight dorsal keel and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; hind part and two broad stripes ferruginous; a piceous line along the outer side of each stripe; two exterior piceous stripes; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine whitish, slender, curved, extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora as long as the abdomen, much longer than the hind tibiæ; spines of the latter white, small, with black tips. Fore wings cinereous, nearly as long as the body; veins tawny or whitish testaceous, reddish along the basal part of the hind border. Hind wings

pellucid; veins black, tawny along the costa, pale blue at the base. *Var. β.*—Stripes of the vertex brown; front with two brown stripes. Fore wings with a row of brown spots in the disk. Length of the body 16—20 lines; expansion of the fore wings 36—40 lines.

a, *b*. Aneiteum, North Hebrides. Presented by the Admiralty.
c. Aneiteum, North Hebrides. From Mr. Cuming's collection.

Female? Hind tibiæ 12 lines in length, much longer than those of the male. Length of the body 27 lines; expansion of the fore wings 52 lines.

d. Aneiteum, North Hebrides. Presented by Sir J. Liddell.

37. Cyrtacanthacris nana.

Fœm. *Fulva, gracilis; antennæ apices versus piceæ; prothorax vix carinatus, margine antico vix inciso; prosterni spina crassa, arcuata, obliqua, obtusa; femora postica abdomine paullo longiora, extus nigro subvittata, subtus rufa; tibiæ posticæ rufæ, spinis albis; alæ anticæ cinereæ, basi fulvæ, venulis transversis fuscis; alæ posticæ flavæ, apice pallide cinereæ.*

Female. Tawny, slender. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex hexagonal; front punctured, with four well-defined keels, the inner pair hardly diverging, the outer pair slightly diverging towards the face. Eyes piceous, elongate-elliptical. Antennæ piceous towards the tips. Prothorax finely scabrous, with a very slight dorsal keel and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly rounded, very slightly notched in the middle; sides hardly undulating; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine thick, curved, oblique, obtuse, not extending to the mesosternum. Hind femora a little longer than the abdomen, much longer than the hind tibiæ, red beneath, irregularly striped with black on the inner side; hind tibiæ red; spines white, small, with black tips. Fore wings cinereous, as long as the body, tawny towards the base; veins tawny; transverse sectors brown. Hind wings yellow, hyaline, pale cinereous at the tips; veins yellow, brown towards the tips. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 38 lines.

a. Sarawak, Borneo. From Mr. Wallace's collection.

38. Cyrtacanthacris ferrina.

Fœm. *Testacea, gracilis; vertex antice subhexagonalis; antennæ nigricantes, basi fulvæ; prothorax planus, subtricarinatus; prosterni spina arcuata, robusta, mesosternum attingens; tibiæ posticæ rufescentes; alæ anticæ apices versus cinereæ; alæ posticæ cinereæ.*

C. nana, *var.?*

Female. Testaceous, slender. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex depressed, punctured, subhexagonal; front punctured, with four keels which diverge slightly towards the face. Eyes fusiform. Antennæ blackish, tawny towards the face. Prothorax finely scabrous, with the

usual four transverse impressed lines; disk flat, with three slight keels, of which the lateral pair are very indistinct; fore border slightly rounded; sides slightly undulating; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine curved, stout, extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora a little shorter than the abdomen. Hind tibiæ reddish, shorter than the hind femora; spines minute, with black tips. Fore wings a little shorter than the body, cinereous towards the tips; veins tawny. Hind wings cinereous; veins tawny. Length of the body 19 lines; expansion of the fore wings 36 lines.

a. Philippine Isles. From Mr. Cuming's collection.

Australia.

39. Cyrtacanthacris irregularis.

Fœm. *Fulva; vertex ferrugineo bilineolatus; prothoracis carina bene determinata; prosterni spina crassa, obliqua, recta; femora postica abdomine longiora; tibiæ posticæ spinis rufis apice nigris; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpore paullo longiores, maculis plurimis fuscescente venosis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, subfuscescente marginatæ.*

Female. Tawny. Head smooth, with two oblique ferruginous lines which converge from the hind border; fore part hexagonal; front punctured, inner keels parallel, outer pair diverging towards the face. Eyes ferruginous, elongate-elliptical. Prothorax scabrous, with a distinct dorsal keel and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; fore border rounded; sides very slightly rounded; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine thick, oblique, straight. Hind femora longer than the abdomen and than the hind tibiæ; spines of the latter red, with black tips, longest on the inner side. Fore wings cinereous, a little longer than the body, varied from the base to the tips with several spots which are formed by brownish veins; the veins elsewhere whitish testaceous. Hind wings pellucid, slightly brownish at the tips and along the exterior border; veins black. Length of the body 30 lines; expansion of the fore wings 66 lines.

a. Australia. From Mr. Macgillivray's collection.

40. Cyrtacanthacris basalis.

Fœm. *Fulva; prosterni spina robusta, obliqua, subarcuata, mesosternum fere attingens; femora postica abdomine breviora; alæ anticæ cinereæ, maculis plurimis fusco-venosis aut fuscis; alæ posticæ subcinereæ, venis nigris basi cyaneis.*

Female. Tawny. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex hexagonal; front thinly punctured, with four distinct keels which diverge slightly towards the face. Eyes elongate-ellptical. Prothorax scabrous, with a slight dorsal ridge and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly rounded; sides hardly undulating; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine stout, oblique, slightly curved, extending nearly to the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora shorter than

the abdomen, longer than the hind tibiæ; spines of the latter with black tips, longest on the inner side. Fore wings cinereous, shorter than the body; veins testaceous; several spots which are formed by brown veins, two or three of them wholly brown. Hind wings slightly cinereous; veins black, blue towards the base. Length of the body 36 lines; expansion of the fore wings 60 lines.

The shorter prothorax, its slighter keel, its less rounded fore border, its more widened hind part, the difference in the prosternal spine and the shorter hind tibiæ distinguish this species from *C. irregularis*.

a. Australia. Presented by the Haslar Hospital.

41. Cyrtacanthacris guttulosa.

Mas. *Fulva, gracilis; caput strigis duabus fuscis strigisque duabus lateralibus obscurioribus flavo late marginatis; prothorax subcarinatus; prosterni spina testacea, subarcuata, perobliqua, mesosternum attingens; femora postica et abdomen æquilonga; alæ anticæ cinereæ, guttis plurimis antemediis fuscis et postmediis fusco-venosis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, apice subcinereæ, venis nigris basi fulvis.*

Male. Tawny, slender. Head smooth, with two brown streaks on the vertex and with a darker streak proceeding from each eye to the mouth and broadly bordered on both sides with yellow, vertex hexagonal in front; front thinly punctured, with six black streaks and with four distinct keels which diverge slightly towards the face. Eyes ferruginous, elongate-elliptical. Prothorax scabrous, with a very slight dorsal ridge and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; fore border rounded; sides straight; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine testaceous, moderately stout, slightly curved, very oblique, extending a little beyond the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora as long as the abdomen, a little longer than the hind tibiæ; spines of the latter whitish, with black tips; hind knees with whitish tips. Fore wings cinereous, with many dots which are brown towards the base and are formed by brown veins in the exterior part; veins elsewhere tawny or testaceous. Hind wings pellucid, slightly cinereous at the tips; veins black, tawny at the base. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 48 lines.

The prosternal spine by its shape sufficiently distinguishes this species from the other Australian species.

a. Australia. Presented by the Haslar Hospital.

42. Cyrtacanthacris exacta.

Mas. *Fulva, sat gracilis; caput et prothorax testaceo univittata; caput strigis duabus fuscis lateralibus lanceolatis flavo marginatis; frontis carinæ nigricante marginatæ; prothorax ferrugineo quadrivittatus, vittis exterioribus flavo marginatis; prosterni spina crassa, obliqua, subarcuata, mesosternum attingens; femora postica et abdomen æquilonga; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpore paullo longiores, guttis plurimis nigricante aut fusco-venosis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, venis nigris basi viridescentibus.*

Male. Tawny, rather slender. Head and prothorax with a testaceous stripe. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex hexagonal; a brown lanceolate streak bordered with yellow on both sides proceeding from each eye to the mouth; front thinly punctured; the four keels blackish-bordered, diverging very slightly towards the face. Eyes ferruginous, elongate-elliptical. Prothorax scabrous, with four ferruginous stripes; inner stripes broad; outer stripes widening towards the hind border, bordered with yellow on the outer side and partly so on the inner side; fore border slightly rounded; sides straight; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine thick, oblique, slightly curved, brownish at the tip, extending a little beyond the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora as long as the hind tibiæ and as the abdomen; spines of the hind tibiæ whitish, with black tips, longest on the inner side. Fore wings cinereous, a little longer than the body, with many dots which are formed by blackish or brown veins; veins elsewhere whitish testaceous; some of the longitudinal veins blackish or reddish towards the base. Hind wings pellucid; veins black, pale green towards the base. Length of the body 26 lines; expansion of the fore wings 60 lines.

It has most affinity to *C. guttulosa*, from which the prosternal spine sufficiently distinguishes it.

a. Australia. Presented by the Haslar Hospital.

Var. β.—Stripes of the prothorax paler, the inner pair with a short black line along the outer side of each.

b. Moreton Bay. Presented by — Gibbons, Esq.

43. Cyrtacanthacris proxima.

Fœm. *Fulva; caput et prothorax vitta testacea ferrugineo submarginata; prothorax subcarinatus, vittis duabus abbreviatis guttisque duabus exterioribus nigris, lateribus testaceis; prosterni spina crassa, subarcuata, mesosternum attingens; femora postica et abdomen æquilonga, illa nigro bilineata; alæ anticæ corpore vix breviores, maculis plurimis fuscescentibus; alæ posticæ pallidiores, nigro venosæ.*

Female. Tawny. Head and prothorax with a testaceous stripe which is slightly and incompletely ferruginous-bordered. Head smooth; vertex hexagonal in the fore part; front thinly punctured; the two inner keels parallel; the two outer diverging towards the face. Eyes ferruginous, elongate-elliptical. Prothorax scabrous, mostly testaceous on each side, with two short black stripes in the disk and with two exterior black dots; fore border very slightly rounded; sides straight; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine thick, slightly curved, extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Hind femora with two black lines on the outer side, as long as the abdomen and as the hind tibiæ; spines of the latter with black tips. Fore wings cinereous, nearly as long as the body, with several brownish spots; veins pale testaceous, blackish in the spots. Hind

wings paler; veins black. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 42 lines.

It has much affinity to *C. playiata*, but the prosternal spine is stouter.

a. North Australia. Presented by J. R. Elsey, Esq.

Country unknown.

44. Cyrtacanthacris approximans.

Mas. *Fulva; caput vittis duabus strigisque quatuor obliquis nigris, vertice antico depresso subhexagonali, fronte carinis duabus intermediis antice obsoletis; antennæ luteæ, apices versus nigricantes; prothorax vittis sex postice abbreviatis duabusque integris nigris; femora postica nigro punctata et bistrigata; alæ anticæ cinereæ fasciis indeterminatis maculisque nonnullis obscurioribus nigro-venosis; alæ posticæ pallide cinereæ.*

Male. Tawny. Head thinly and minutely punctured; vertex smooth, with two black stripes which extend from the hind border to the fore part, the latter depressed and slightly hexagonal: on each side two oblique black streaks, one extending behind the eye to the hind border, the other extending from the eye to the mouth; front nearly erect, with four keels, of which the inner pair disappear towards the face. Eyes ferruginous, fusiform. Antennæ luteous, blackish for half the length from the tips. Prothorax finely scabrous, with a slight middle ridge and with four transverse impressed lines, of which the foremost is widely interrupted in the middle; eight black stripes, the inner pair complete, the other six much abbreviated hindward; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine elongate-conical, very slightly curved, extending to the mesosternum. Hind femora as long as the abdomen, with some black points and with two black streaks above; hind tibiæ a little shorter, their spines with black tips, those on the inner side a little longer than those on the outer side. Fore wings cinereous, with several dark cinereous spots, a few of which form irregular oblique bands; some blackish spots towards the base and some smaller blackish spots along the costa; veins black in the spots. Hind wings pale cinereous, longer than the abdomen; veins black, whitish towards the base. Length of the body 24 lines; expansion of the fore wings 58 lines.

The uncoloured hind wings distinguish it from *C. Americana*, to which it has much affinity.

a. ———?

45. Cyrtacanthacris interrupta.

Mas. *Fulva; caput et prothorax pallide univittata; caput vertice antico subhexagonali, vitta albo binotata, strigis duabus lateralibus nigris lanceolatis; prothorax vitta nigricante submarginata, vittis duabus flavis duabusque nigricantibus lateralibus abbreviatis, vittis duabus adhuc exterioribus flavis, margine postico subtruncato; prosterni spina robusta, subarcuata; femora postica nigro vittata; alæ anticæ punctis maculis strigisque plurimis e venis nigris; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, venis basi cæruleo-albis.*

Male. Tawny. Head and prothorax with a paler stripe. Head smooth, with a blackish oblique streak on each side of the stripe, which has a whitish disk in the hind part and an anterior interrupted white band; the latter adjoins the depressed slightly hexagonal fore part; some whitish rays along the hind side of each eye, a black lanceolate streak proceeding from the eye towards the mouth; front almost erect, thinly punctured, with four keels, of which the inner pair are parallel and the outer pair diverge towards the mouth. Eyes ferruginous, fusiform. Prothorax finely scabrous, diffusedly blackish on each side of the stripe; a slight middle keel and four transverse impressed lines; first line interrupted in the middle; second much abbreviated on each side; two yellow stripes and two blackish stripes on each side, extending from the fore border to the fourth transverse impressed line; a yellow stripe along each side which is hardly rounded; fore border slightly rounded; hind border forming a truncated angle. Prosternal spine stout, slightly curved, elongate-conical. Hind femora a little longer than the abdomen, striped with black on each side. Hind tibiæ a little shorter than the hind femora; spines white with black tips, those on the inner side a little longer than those on the outer side. Fore wings cinereous, with many points, dots, spots and streaks formed by black veins and appearing darker near the base, where the areolets are very small; veins elsewhere white. Hind wings pellucid; veins black, bluish white on the hind part towards the base. Length of the body 24 lines; expansion of the fore wings 54 lines.

a. ———?

46. Cyrtacanthacris amœnula.

Fœm. *Lutea; antennæ rufæ; prothorax vittis duabus nigris latis approximatis, carina dorsali incisa, margine postico vix angulato; prosterni spina pallide flava, robusta, obliqua, vix arcuata, mesosternum attingens; alæ anticæ cinereæ, maculis nonnullis fusco aut nigricante venosis; alæ posticæ pallide fuscescentes, basi pallide flavæ.*

Female. Luteous. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex hexagonal; front with four well-defined keels, which hardly diverge towards the face. Eyes piceous, elongate-elliptical. Antennæ red, luteous at the base. Prothorax scabrous, with two broad black approximate stripes and with a slight keel which is notched by the strongly marked transverse impressed lines; fore border rounded; sides hardly rounded; hind border hardly angular. Prosternal spine pale yellow, stout, oblique, hardly curved, extending to the fore border of the mesosternum. Fore wings cinereous, nearly as long as the body, with several rather large spots which are formed by brown or blackish veins; veins elsewhere pale yellow. Hind wings hyaline, pale brownish, pale yellow towards the base; veins brown, yellow towards the base. Length of the body 19 lines; expansion of the fore wings 39 lines.

The specimen described is deprived of the hind legs.

a. ———?

47. Cyrtacanthacris pulchella.

Mas. *Testacea; vertex antice planus, subhexagonalis; prothorax nigro late bivittatus, margine postico extenso rotundato; prosterni spina crassa, subarcuata, mesosternum fere attingens; femora postica nigro bimaculata; genua postica albo notata; alæ anticæ pallide cinereæ, maculis punctisque plurimis fuscescentibus; alæ posticæ spatio basali ochracco.*

Male. Testaceous. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex flat, subhexagonal; front punctured, with four slight keels; the inner keels parallel, wide apart; the outer keels slightly diverging towards the face. Eyes elliptical. Prothorax very minutely scabrous, widening towards the hind border; the usual four transverse impressed lines and a very slight dorsal keel; a broad black stripe on each side; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border elongated, much rounded. Prosternal spine thick, oblique, slightly curved, extending nearly to the mesosternum. Hind femora as long as the abdomen, longer than the hind tibiæ, with two large black spots; sockets of the hind tibiæ partly black, the lamina on the outer side white; spines of the hind tibiæ with black tips. Fore wings pale cinereous, a little shorter than the body; many brownish antemedial spots and points; many of the postmedial transverse sectors clouded with brown. Hind wings pellucid, with an orange tinge towards the base; veins orange; transverse postmedial sectors black. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 36 lines.

a. Hindostan? From Mr. Foxcroft's collection.

48. Cyrtacanthacris? rufitibia.

Acrydium rufitibia, *Walk. Ann. Nat. Hist. 3rd Ser.* iv. 223.

a. Ceylon. Presented by Dr. Templeton.

The three following species appear to be on the limits which separate *Cyrtacanthacris* from *Acridium*, and have also some affinity to *Caloptenus*.

49. Cyrtacanthacris notata.

Fœm. *Pallide flava; caput et prothorax fusco late univittata; vertex antice planus, subrotundatus; antennæ piceæ, basi fulvæ; prothorax subtricarinatus; prosterni spina crassa, latissima, mesosternum non attingens; femora postica nigro notata et bifasciata; tibiæ posticæ apices versus rufescentes, nigro bifasciatæ; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpore breviores, maculis guttisque plurimis nigro-venosis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, nigro venosæ.*

Female. Pale yellow. Head and prothorax with a broad brown stripe; sides dingy yellow. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex flat, nearly round; front with four indistinct keels. Eyes tawny, elliptical, with several brown lines and at the upper end with one transverse brown line. Antennæ piceous, tawny at the base. Prothorax minutely punctured, with

three very slight keels and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border more rounded. Prosternal spine thick, oblique, obtuse, very broad, not extending to the mesosternum. Hind femora as long as the abdomen, longer than the hind tibiæ, with two black bands and on the outer side with some black marks nearer the base. Hind tibiæ with two black antemedial bands, reddish on the inner side towards the tips; spines with black tips. Fore wings pale cinereous, rather shorter than the body, with many spots and dots which are formed by black veins; veins elsewhere pale. Hind wings pellucid; veins mostly black. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 32 lines.

The unusual breadth of the prosternal spine is the chief characteristic of this species. The structure of the head exhibits a transition between *Cyrtacanthacris* and *Heteracris*.

a. Upper Egypt. From Mr. Lamb's collection.

50. Cyrtacanthacris ornatipes.

Mas. *Testacea; caput strigis duabus lateralibus nigris, vertice antico nigricante plano fere elliptico; prothoracis discus piceus, planus, subtricarinatus; prosterni spina pallide flava, crassa, mesosternum non attingens; tibiæ posticæ saturate viridis, flavo bifasciatæ, apices versus rufæ, spinis albis apice nigris; alæ anticæ pallide cinereæ, strigis longitudinalibus fasciisque exterioribus indeterminatis obscurioribus nigro-venosis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, venis nigris basi pallide flavis aut viridibus.*

Male. Testaceous. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex flat, blackish, nearly elliptical; a black line along each inner side of the sockets of the antennæ; front thinly punctured, hardly keeled; a black streak from each eye to the face. Eyes piceous, elliptical. Prothorax finely scabrous, with three very slight keels and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; disk piceous, flat; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border more rounded. Prosternal spine pale yellow, thick, obtuse, oblique, not extending to the mesosternum. Hind femora longer than the abdomen and than the hind tibiæ. Hind tibiæ deep green, bright red towards the tips; two yellow bands near the base; spines white, with black tips. Hind tarsi red. Fore wings pale cinereous, as long as the body, with some longitudinal cinereous black-veined streaks and several exterior interrupted bands of the same hue; veins elsewhere whitish or testaceous. Hind wings pellucid; veins black, pale green or yellow at the base and towards the interior border. Length of the body 18 lines; expansion of the fore wings 36 lines.

a. ———?

51. Cyrtacanthacris pictipes.

Fœm. *Viridis aut testaceus; caput et prothorax nigro late univittata; caput subcarinatum, antice planum vix hexagonale; antennæ piceæ, basi fulvæ; prothoracis discus planus, vix carinatus; prosterni spina albida, crassa, subarcuata, mesosternum fere attingens; femora*

postica nigro guttata ; tibiæ posticæ nigricante bifasciatæ, apices versus rufæ, spinis albis apice nigris ; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpore breviores venis piceo variis ; alæ posticæ subcinereæ, venis nigris basi albidis.

Female. Green, partly testaceous. Head and prothorax with a broad black stripe which occupies the whole of the fore part of the vertex and of the front. Head with a very slight keel, its fore part flat, hardly hexagonal; front thinly punctured, with four very slightly indicated keels. Eyes livid, elliptical. Antennæ piceous, tawny towards the base. Prothorax finely scabrous, with the usual four transverse impressed lines; disk flat, with a very slight keel; fore border straight; sides and hind border very slightly rounded. Prosternal spine whitish, thick, oblique, slightly curved, extending nearly to the mesosternum. Hind femora as long as the abdomen, longer than the hind tibiæ, with a row of black dots on each side. Hind tibiæ with two blackish antemedial bands, bright red towards the tips; spines white, with black tips. Hind tarsi bright red. Fore wings cinereous, rather shorter than the body; veins tawny, partly piceous. Hind wings slightly cinereous; veins black, whitish at the base and towards the interior border. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 38 lines.

a. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.

† Prothorax tricarinatus.

The group indicated by this character is here omitted, as it has most affinity to *Caloptenus*.

§§ Prosterni spina sæpissime gracilior, recta, non aut vix obliqua.
+ Prothorax scaber, postice latior.
× Prothoracis margo anticus non incisus.
-+ Prothoracis carina conspicua, lineis transversis impressis bene determinata.
++ Linea prothoracis 3a transversa conspicua.

Genus 9. ACRIDIUM.

Gryllus, *Linn.*, *Fabr.*, *Charp.*—Locusta, *Leach*—Acridium, *Geoffr.*, *Oliv.*, *Latr.*, *Serv.*, *Burm.* *Brullé*, *Fisch. de W.* *Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 387.

Europe.

1. Acridium Tataricum.

———, *Roes*, *Ins. Loc.* ii. pl. 18, f. 8. *Descr. Egypte*, *Orth.* pl. 6, f. 12; pl. 7, f. 2—Gryllus (Locusta) tataricus, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* i. 2, 700—Gryllus tartaricus, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 53. *Cyrill. Spec. Ent. Neap.* pl. 2, f. 1. *Oliv. Enc. Meth.* vi. 220. *Charp. Hor. Ent.* 130—Gryllus (Locusta) Ægyptius, *Linn. Mus. Lud. Ulr.* 138—Gryllus migratorius, *Scop. Ent. Carn.* 109—Gryllus lineola, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 54. *Rossi*, *Faun. Etr.* i. 269; *Ed. Ill.* 332. *Charp. Hor. Ent.* 131, pl. 4, f. 1. *Ramb. Faune. Andal.* 77—Acridium tartaricum, *Latr. Hist. Nat.* xii. 150. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 657. *Fisch. Orth. Eur.* 388, pl. 15, f. 57—Acridium tartaricum, *Oliv. Enc. Meth.* vi. 220—Acridium

lineola, *Oliv. Enc. Meth.* vi. 221. *Latr. Hist. Nat.* xii. 150. *Costa, Faun. R. Nap.* 4, pl. 1, f. 2. *Fisch. de W. Orth. Ross.* 234. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 656—Acridium tataricum, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 632—Pedisma appulum, *Costa, Faun. R. Nap.* 44, pl. 4—Pedisma companum? *Costa, Faun. R. Nap.* 47, pl. 4, f. 5.

a. Marseilles.
b. Switzerland. Presented by Dr. Dowler.
c. Malta. Presented by J. Ritchie, Esq.
d. Palermo. Presented by B. Frend, Esq.
e. Xanthus. Presented by Sir C. Fellowes.
f. Syria. From Mr. Lowne's collection.
g. Cape. Presented by the late Earl of Derby.
h. ———. From Prof. Westwood's collection.

2. Acridium peregrinum.

———, *Descr. Egypte, Orth.* pl. 7, f. 1—peregrinum, *Oliv. Voy. Emp. Othom.* ii. 424. *Cuv. R. Anim. ed Audouin Ins.* pl. 86, f. 1. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 666, pl. 12, f. 3. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 1014, flaviventre. *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 631.

a, *b*. Syria. From Mr. Lowne's collection.
c. Egypt.
d. Madeira. Presented by Mrs. Hope.
e. Teneriffe.
f. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.
g. Ceylon. From the Rev. J. Wenham's collection.
h. Nepaul. Presented by Major-Gen. Hardwicke.
i. Hindostan. Presented by Sir W. Elliott.
j. North Bengal. From Lieut. Campbell's collection.
k. "Taken 500 miles from land." Presented by H. G. Harrington, Esq.

North America.

3. Acridium obscurum.

Gryllus obscurus, *Fabr. Ent. Syst. Suppl.* 194—Acridium obscurum, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 632.

South Carolina.

4. Acridium rusticum.

Gryllus rusticus, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 60.

North America.

5. Acridium alutaceum.

Acridium torvum, *Say, MSS. Harr. Cat. Ins. Mass.* 56—rusticum, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 633—alutaceum, *Harr. Rep. 3rd Edit.* 173. *Scudder, Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* 1862, 466.

United States.

6. Acridium rubiginosum.

rubiginosum, *Harris, MSS. Scudder, Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* 1862, 467.

United States.

7. Acridium olivaceum.

olivaceum, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 66.

North America. Cuba.

Mexico.

8. Acridium Toltecum.

Toltecum, *Sauss. Rev. Zool.* 1861, 163.

The nearly contiguous eyes and the narrower prothorax in proportion to the head distinguish this species from the Mexican Acridia here described.

Mexico.

9. Acridium piceifrons.

Mas. *Luteum; caput et prothorax vittis duabus ferrugineis nigro marginatis; caput strigis duabus lateralibus nigricantibus lanceolatis, vertice antico depresso subhexagonali, fronte facieque piceis; prothorax plagis duabus magnis nigricantibus luteo unimaculatis, margine postico producto rotundato; prosterni spina pallide flava, sat gracilis; pedes rufi, spinis albis apice nigris; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpore longiores, maculis plurimis obscurioribus nigro-venosis; alæ posticæ pallide cinereæ, nigro venosæ.*

Male. Luteous. Head and prothorax with two ferruginous black-bordered stripes. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex depressed, subhexagonal; a blackish lanceolate streak extending from each eye to the mouth; front and face mostly piceous, thinly punctured; front with four well-defined keels, the inner pair most approximate in the middle, the outer pair diverging towards the face. Eyes elliptical. Prothorax finely scabrous, with an extremely slight dorsal keel and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; a large blackish patch on each side including an irregular spot of the ground hue; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border elongated, rounded. Prosternal spine pale yellow, rather slender. Legs red. Hind femora as long as the abdomen, longer than the hind tibiæ; spines of the latter white, with black tips. Fore wings cinereous, longer than the body, with many darker black-veined spots; veins elsewhere whitish. Hind wings pale cinereous; veins black. Length of the body 22 lines; expansion of the fore wings 48 lines.

a. Orizaba. From M. Sallé's collection.

10. Acridium vitticeps.

Fœm. *Fulvum; vertex flavo pallido late vittatus, antice depressus hexagonalis; frontis carinæ interiores nigro variæ; prothorax nigro indeterminate vittatus, vitta antica liturisque flavis; prosterni spina longiuscula; femora postica nigro notata; tibiæ posticæ rufæ, spinis albis apice nigris; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpore vix breviores, maculis plurimis indeterminatis fuscescente venosis; alæ posticæ pallide cinereæ, nigro venosæ.*

Female. Tawny. Head smooth; vertex with a broad pale yellow stripe, its fore part depressed and hexagonal; front with four well-defined keels, which diverge towards the face, the inner pair partly black. Eyes elongate-elliptical. Prothorax scabrous, with a slight dorsal keel, with transverse impressed lines, with an incomplete pale yellow stripe which is most apparent near the fore border, and with some yellow marks on each side; some slight indications of black stripes; fore border slightly rounded; sides nearly straight; hind border slightly rounded. Prosternal spine moderately stout, rather long. Hind femora a little shorter than the abdomen, longer than the hind tibiæ, with some black marks. Hind tibiæ red; spines white, with black tips. Fore wings cinereous, almost as long as the body, with many indistinct spots which are formed by brownish veins. Hind wings pale cinereous; veins black, pale towards the base and towards the interior border. Length of the body 23 lines; expansion of the fore wings 46 lines.

a. Oajaca. From M. Sallé's collection.

11. Acridium scutellare.

Fœm. *Testaceum, sat gracile; vertex antice depressus, hexagonalis; prothorax postice rufus, margine postico valde producto vix angulato; prosterni spina robusta, subobliqua; tibiæ posticæ rufæ; alæ anticæ corpore longiores, guttis plurimis indeterminatis e venulis transversis fusco nebulosis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, testaceo venosæ.*

Female. Testaceous, rather slender. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex depressed, hexagonal; front punctured, with four strongly marked keels which diverge slightly towards the face. Eyes fusiform. Prothorax finely scabrous, with a slight dorsal keel and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; hind part red; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border much elongated, hardly rugulose. Prosternal spine stout, slightly oblique. Hind femora a little longer than the abdomen and than the hind tibiæ; hind tibiæ and hind tarsi red, spines of the former with black tips. Fore wings rather longer than the body, with several indistinct dots which are formed by the brown-clouded transverse sectors; veins elsewhere reddish or testaceous. Hind wings pellucid; veins testaceous. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 45 lines.

a. Mexico.

12. Acridium vicarium.

Fœm. *Testaceum, sat gracile; caput strigis duabus lateralibus flavis, vertice antico plano hexagonali; antennæ fulvæ; prothorax subrufescens, vix carinatus, margine postico producto valde rotundato, plagis duabus pallide fuscescentibus flavo unistrigatis; prosterni spina albida, sat gracilis; alæ anticæ pallide cinereæ, maculis plurimis cinereis nigro-venosis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, nigro venosæ.*

Female. Testaceous, rather slender. Head smooth, with two yellow streaks between each eye and the mouth; fore part of the vertex flat, hexagonal; front punctured, with four keels, the inner pair most approximate in the middle, the outer pair diverging towards the face. Eyes fusiform. Antennæ tawny. Prothorax finely scabrous, hardly keeled, with the usual four transverse impressed lines; fore border and sides very slightly rounded; hind border elongated, much rounded; disk partly reddish; a pale brownish patch on each side including a yellow streak. Prosternal spine whitish, rather slender. Hind femora shorter than the abdomen, longer than the hind tibiæ; spines of the latter whitish, with black tips. Fore wings pale cinereous, longer than the body, with numerous cinereous black-veined spots; veins elsewhere pale. Hind wings pellucid; veins black, pale towards the base. Length of the body 21—23 lines; expansion of the fore wings 48—50 lines.

The hind part of the prothorax is a little less widened than that of *A. peregrinum*, which it closely resembles.

a. Orizaba. From M. Sallé's collection.

Var. β.—Head with a ferruginous lanceolate streak from each eye to the mouth. Prothorax with four piceous slender parallel abbreviated lines.

b. Oajaca. From M. Sallé's collection.

13. Acridium strenuum.

Fœm. *Testaceum, sat robustum; vertex antice planus, hexagonalis; antennæ fulvæ; spina pectoralis robusta; tibiæ posticæ rufescentes; alæ anticæ cinereæ, fulvo venosæ, corpore vix breviores; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, nigro venosæ.*

Female. Testaceous, rather stout. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex flat, hexagonal; front with four well-defined keels, the inner pair hardly diverging, the outer pair much diverging towards the face. Eyes tawny, elongate-elliptical. Antennæ tawny. Prothorax finely scabrous, with a distinct dorsal keel and with transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly rounded; sides nearly straight; hind border rounded. Prosternal spine stout. Hind femora stout, as long as the abdomen, a little longer than the hind tibiæ; the latter reddish, their spines with black tips. Fore wings cinereous, very nearly as long as the body; veins tawny. Hind wings pellucid; veins black, pale towards the base and towards the

interior border. Length of the body 23 lines; expansion of the fore wings 48 lines.

The dorsal ridge of this species is higher than that of *A. scutellare*, and is notched by the transverse impressed lines.

a. Oajaca. From M. Sallé's collection.

West Indies.

14. Acridium varipes.

Fœm. *Fulvum; vertex fusco bistrigatus, antice hexagonalis; prothorax pallido trivittatus; prosterni spina testacea, robusta, subobliqua; femora postica nigro notata; tibiæ posticæ rufescentes, spinis albidis; alæ anticæ diaphanæ, guttis subcostalibus maculis discoidalibus aut fasciis indeterminatis nigro-venosis; alæ posticæ nigro venosæ.*

Female. Tawny. Head smooth; vertex with a brown oblique streak on each side, its fore part hexagonal; front with four well-defined keels, the inner pair parallel, the outer pair slightly diverging. Eyes piceous, elongate-elliptical. Prothorax scabrous, with three paler abbreviated stripes, with a slight dorsal keel and with the usual transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly rounded; sides nearly straight; hind border rounded. Prosternal spine testaceous, stout, straight, slightly obliqne. Hind femora with some black marks on each side, as long as the abdomen, a little longer than the hind tibiæ. Hind tibiæ reddish; spines whitish, with black tips. Fore wings a little shorter than the body, pellucid, with several subcostal dots and discoidal spots or incomplete bands which are distinguished by black veins; veins elsewhere pale testaceous. Hind wings pellucid; veins black. Length of the body 23½ lines; expansion of the fore wings 44 lines.

a. St. Domingo. From Mr. Tweedie's collection.

South America.

15. Acridium longipennis.

longipenne, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 632.

Brazil.

16. Acridium flavofasciatum.

flavofasciatum, *Deg. Ins.* iii. 488, pl. 40, f. 8. *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 663—vittatum, *Oliv. Enc. Meth.* vi. 221.

South America.

17. Acridium carneipes.

carneipes, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 665.

Brazil.

18. Acridium cancellatum.

cancellatum, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 664; *Blanch. Gay, Chile*, vi. 71, pl. 2, f. 7.

Chili.

19. Acridium vittigerum.

vittigerum, *Blanch. Gay, Chile*, vi. 73, pl. 3, f. 8.

Coquimbo.

20. Acridium maculipennis.

maculipenne, *Blanch. Gay, Chile*, vi. 72.

Coquimbo.

21. Acridium democraticum.

democraticum, *Blanch. Gay, Chile*, vi. 74.

Coquimbo.

22. Acridium emortuale.

emortuale, *Sauss. Rev. Zool.* 1861, 163.

Brazil.

23. Acridium melanocerum.

melanocerum, *Stal, Eug. Resa*, 326.

a, *b*. Galapogos. Presented by C. Darwin, Esq.

24. Acridium tibiale.

Mas. *Fulvum; caput nigrum, fulvo univittatum et quadristrigatum, vertice antice depresso longi-subhexagonali; palpi testacei; prothorax antice niger fulvo univittatus et bimaculatus, postice nigro conspersus; pectus et abdomen nigra; prosterni spina testacea, sat gracilis; pedes nigri, femoribus posticis flavo univittatis, tibiis tarsisque posticis luteis; alæ anticæ fuscescente cinereæ, corpore longiores, dimidio antemedio fusco-maculato et plagiato; alæ posticæ pallide cinereæ, apices versus fusco nebulosæ.*

Male. Tawny. Head black, smooth, with a tawny stripe, with two tawny streaks extending from the eye on each side and with two more tawny streaks which are partly on the front and partly on the face; fore part of the vertex depressed, elongate, subhexagonal; front with four keels which diverge slightly towards the face. Eyes ferruginous, elliptical. Palpi testaceous. Prothorax with a very slight keel and with the usual four transverse impressed lines, black and with a tawny stripe in front; hind part speckled with black; a tawny spot on each side of the fore part; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border rounded, slightly elongated. Pectus and abdomen black. Prosternal spine testaceous, rather slender. Legs black. Hind femora as long as the abdomen, longer than the hind tibiæ, with a yellow stripe on the outer side. Hind

tibiæ and hind tarsi luteous, spines of the former with black tips. Fore wings brownish cinereous, longer than the body; antemedial half with brown spots and patches; veins tawny, red towards the base. Hind wings pale cinereous, broadly clouded with brown about the tips; veins black, pale testaceous towards the base and towards the interior border. Length of the body 23 lines; expansion of the fore wings 50 lines.

a. West Coast of America. Presented by Capt. Kellett and Lieut. Wood.

25. Acridium semivittatum.

Fœm. *Sordide luteum; caput pallide luteum, nigro bivittatum et bistrigatum, vertice antico plano lanceolato, facie labroque piceis; antennæ fulvæ basi nigricantes; prothorax vix carinatus, nigricante tuberculatus, vittis tribus anterioribus pallide luteis nigro ex parte marginatis, margine postico nigro-guttato; prosterni spina robusta, longiuscula; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpori æquilongæ, maculis plurimis magnis fasciisque duabus obliquis nigricantibus; alæ posticæ nigro venosæ.*

Female. Dingy luteous. Head pale luteous; vertex with an irregular black stripe on each side, its fore part flat, hexagonal; a black lanceolate streak proceeding from each eye to the mouth; front with four keels, the inner pair parallel, the outer pair diverging towards the face, which like the labrum is mostly piceous. Eyes piceous, elongate-elliptical. Antennæ tawny, blackish towards the base. Prothorax with minute blackish tubercles, with a very slight keel and with transverse impressed lines; anterior part with three pale luteous stripes, of which two are lateral and are bordered on each inner side by a short black stripe; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border elongated, somewhat conical, with a row of black dots. Prosternal spine stout, rather long. Hind femora nearly as long as the abdomen, a little longer than the hind tibiæ; spines of the latter pale luteous, long, with black tips. Fore wings cinereous, as long as the body, with many large blackish spots and with two intermediate oblique blackish bands. Hind wings with black veins. Length of the body 24 lines; expansion of the fore wings 52 lines.

a. Venezuela. From Mr. Birschell's collection

26. Acridium luridescens.

Mas et fœm. *Fulvum; caput nigro subbivittatum, vertice antico plano hexagonali, fronte nigra; antennæ piceæ; prothorax aspere scaber, vix carinatus, margine postico vix angulato; prosterni spina robusta, recta, vix obliquo; femora postica nigricante sublineata; tibiæ posticæ spinis albis apice nigris; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpore vix breviores, maculis plurimis nigro-venosis; alæ posticæ luridæ, nigro venosæ.*

Male and female. Tawny. Head smooth, with two irregular black stripes; fore part of the vertex flat, hexagonal; front punctured, mostly black, with four keels, the inner pair hardly diverging, the outer pair slightly diverging. Eyes livid, fusiform. Antennæ piceous. Prothorax roughly scabrous, with a very slight dorsal keel and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; fore border rounded; sides slightly rounded;

hind border hardly angular. Prosternal spine stout, straight, hardly oblique. Hind femora with very indistinct blackish lines, as long as the abdomen, longer than the hind tibiæ; spines of the latter white, with black tips. Fore wings cinereous, almost as long as the body, with numerous spots, which are formed by black veins and which are very slight towards the tips; veins elsewhere pale. Hind wings lurid; veins black, tawny towards the base. Length of the body 17—27 lines; expansion of the fore wings 38—54 lines.

a, *b*. Honduras. From Mr. Dyson's collection.

27. Acridium femorale.

Fœm. *Fulvum; caput et prothorax testaceo univittata; caput fusco bistrigatum, vertice antico hexagonali; prothorax determinate carinatus, flavo bivittatus; prosterni spina recta, sat gracilis; femora postica extus albida; alæ anticæ cinereæ, basi flavescente strigatæ, corpore paullo longiores; alæ posticæ subcinereæ, margine obscuriore.*

Female. Tawny. Head and prothorax with a testaceous stripe. Head smooth, with a brown streak on each side of the stripe; fore part of the vertex hexagonal; front with four well-defined keels, the inner pair parallel, the outer pair diverging towards the face. Prothorax finely scabrous, with a well-defined dorsal keel and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; a yellow stripe along each side, which like the fore border is slightly rounded; hind border elongated and much rounded. Prosternal spine straight, rather slender. Hind femora as long as the abdomen and as the hind tibiæ, whitish on the outer side for half the length from the base, excepting the angular transverse ridges; spines of the tibiæ with black tips. Fore wings cinereous, a little longer than the body, with a pale yellowish streak along the basal part of the costa; veins tawny. Hind wings slightly cinereous, a little darker towards the tips and along the exterior border; veins black. Length of the body 22½ lines; expansion of the fore wings 51 lines.

a. Brazil.

28. Acridium melanorhodon.

Fœm. *Fulvum, robustum; caput sordide albidum, fusco bistrigatum, vertice antico hexagonali; antennæ nigræ; prothorax carina bene determinata, plagis pustulisque albidis; tibiarum posticarum spinæ albidæ rufo cinctæ apice nigræ; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpore longiores, maculis guttisque plurimis antemediis pallide fuscis, strigis postmediis obscure fuscis; alæ posticæ cinereæ, nigro venosæ.*

Female. Tawny, stout. Head dingy whitish above and on each side; a brown oblique streak proceeding from each side of the hind border of the vertex, of which the fore part is hexagonal; front with four well-defined keels, the inner pair parallel, the outer pair diverging towards the face. Eyes ferruginous, elongate-elliptical. Antennæ black. Prothorax with a well-defined dorsal ridge, which is notched by the transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly rounded; sides nearly straight; hind border rounded; some whitish patches on each side of the fore part and some small white pustules on the hind part. Prosternal spine straight, direct.

Hind femora as long as the abdomen, a little longer than the hind tibiæ; spines of the latter stout, whitish, red in the middle part, black towards the tips. Fore wings cinereous, a little longer than the body, with many antemedial pale brown spots or dots, and with several short postmedial dark brown streaks along the veins; veins tawny. Hind wings cinereous, slightly darker along the costa, with a short broad brown streak, which proceeds from near the end of the interior border to the disk; veins black, pale testaceous towards the base. Length of the body 28 lines; expansion of the fore wings 66 lines.

a. St. Jago, South America.

29. Acridium sellatum.

Mas. *Pallide testaceum; caput lateribus albidis, vertice antico depresso hexagonali; prothorax vix carinatus, postice dilatatus; prosterni spina robusta, longiuscula; alæ anticæ corpore paullo longiores, maculis fasciisque interruptis fuscescentibus nigro-venosis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, nigro venosæ.*

Male. Pale testaceous. Head smooth, elongate, whitish on each side; fore part of the vertex depressed, hexagonal; front with four keels, the inner pair obsolete towards the face, the outer pair diverging. Eyes tawny, elliptical. Prothorax finely scabrous, rather short, with a very slight keel and with four transverse impressed lines; hind part abruptly widened; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine stout, rather long. Hind femora nearly as long as the abdomen, a little longer than the hind tibiæ; spines of the latter with black tips. Fore wings a little longer than the body, with several spots and with some more or less interrupted bands of a brownish hue with black veins. Hind wings pellucid; veins black, testaceous at the base. Length of the body 24 lines; expansion of the fore wings 54 lines.

Hardly different in structure and markings from *A. peregrinum*.

a. Monte Video. Presented by C. Darwin, Esq.

South Africa.

30. Acridium moestum.

moestum, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 654.

a, *b*. South Africa. Presented by Sir A. Smith.
c. Africa. Presented by J. D. Tebbs, Esq.

31. Acridium septemfasciatum.

septemfasciatum, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 661.

Cape.

32. Acridium indecisum.

Mas. *Fulvum, robustum; vertex antice hexagonalis; antennæ piceæ, basi fulvæ; prothorax carina bene determinata, margine postico subangulato; prosterni spina longa, robusta; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpore æquilongæ, fuscescente conspersæ; alæ posticæ fascia obliqua abbreviata latissima cinereo nebulosa guttisque exterioribus nigricantibus.*

Male. Tawny, stout. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex hexagonal; front with four strongly marked keels, the inner pair parallel, the outer diverging slightly towards the face. Eyes elongate-elliptical. Antennæ piceous, tawny at the base. Prothorax scabrous, with a well-defined dorsal keel which is notched by the transverse impressed lines; fore border rounded; sides slightly rounded; hind border elongated, slightly angular. Prosternal spine straight, long, stout. Hind femora shorter than the abdomen, longer than the hind tibiæ; spines of the latter long, with black tips. Fore wings cinereous, as long as the body, with numerous minute indistinct speckles which are formed by brownish veins; veins elsewhere pale testaceous. Hind wings cinereous, with an oblique very broad blackish band which is mottled with cinereous and towards the costa is limited by a longitudinal row of blackish dots; veins black. Length of the body 30 lines; expansion of the fore wings 66 lines.

Nearly allied to *A. moestum.*

a. Cape. Presented by the late Earl of Derby.

South Asia.

33. Acridium succinctum.

Gryllus (Locusta) succinctus, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* ii. 699—Gryllus succinctus, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 46—Acridium succinctum, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 631—coangustatum, *Blanch. MSS. Lucas*, *Maill. Isle Reunion*, *Orth.* 24, pl. 21, f. 3.

a, *b.* North Hindostan. From Mr. Walker's collection.
c. North Bengal. From Lieut. Campbell's collection.
d, *e.* China.
f. ——— ?

34. Acridium flavescens.

Gryllus flavescens, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii. 52—Gryllus (Locusta) crucifer, *Stoll, Saut. et Grill.* pl. 14 b. f. 51—Acridium semifasciatum, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 654—Acridium flavescens, *Burm. Handb. Ent.* ii. 631.

a. Ceylon. From the Rev. J. Wenham's collection.
b. South Hindostan. Presented by M. J. Walhouse, Esq.

35. Acridium extensum.

extensum, *Walk. Ann. Nat. Hist.* 3*rd Ser.* iv. 222.

a. Ceylon. Presented by Dr. Templeton.

36. Acridium deponens.

deponens, *Walk. Ann. Nat. Hist.* 3*rd Ser.* vi. 222.

a, *b.* Ceylon. Presented by Dr. Templeton.

37. Acridium pardalinum.

Fœm. *Fulvum ; caput et prothorax anticus vitta testacea nigro-marginata ; caput margine postico utrinque albido nigricante strigato, vertice antico depresso subhexagonali, fronte nigro quadrivittata ; antennæ nigræ; prothorax vittis plurimis macularibus nigris; prosterni spina acuta, longiuscula ; femora postica nigro maculata ; tibiæ posticæ viridescentes, spinis rufis apice nigris ; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpore vix breviores, nigricante confertim guttatæ ; alæ posticæ nigro venosæ.*

Female. Tawny. Head and fore part of the prothorax with a testaceous irregularly black-bordered stripe. Head whitish and with oblique blackish streaks between the eyes and the hind border; fore part of the vertex depressed, subhexagonal ; front punctured, with four irregular black stripes and with four strongly marked keels, the inner keels parallel, the outer diverging towards the face. Eyes ferruginous, with brown stripes. Antennæ black. Prothorax scabrous, with a well-defined keel which is notched by the transverse impressed lines; numerous elongated black spots which form interrupted stripes; fore border and sides slightly rounded ; hind border elongated, much rounded. Prosternal spine acute, rather long. Hind femora shorter than the abdomen, longer than the hind tibiæ, with some black spots on each side. Hind tibiæ greenish ; spines red, with black tips. Fore wings cinereous, nearly as long as the body, with numerous irregular blackish dots ; veins whitish. Hind wings cinereous; veins black. Length of the body 25 lines; expansion of the fore wings 52 lines.

a. South Hindostan. Presented by M. J. Walhouse, Esq.

38. Acridium violascens.

Mas. *Fulvum ; caput et prothorax testaceo univittata ; vertex antice hexagonalis ; prothoracis margo posticus vix angulatus ; prosterni spina crassa, obtusa ; femora postica nigro guttata ; tibiæ posticæ apices versus rufescentes ; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpori æquilongæ, vitta albida posticæ lanceolata ; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, basi purpureæ.*

Male. Tawny, stout. Head and prothorax with a testaceous stripe ; fore part of the vertex hexagonal; front punctured, with four strongly marked keels, the inner pair hardly diverging, the outer pair slightly diverging towards the face. Eyes piceous, elliptical. Prothorax scabrous, with a slight keel and with the usual four transverse impressed lines ; fore border rounded ; sides straight ; hind border elongated, hardly angular. Prosternal spine thick, obtuse. Hind femora a little longer than the abdomen, as long as the hind tibiæ, with two rows of black dots on the outer side. Hind tibiæ reddish towards the tips ; spines long, black towards the tips. Fore wings cinereous, as long as the body, with a whitish lanceolate stripe along three-fourths of the length of the interior border from the base ;

veins tawny. Hind wings pellucid, purple towards the base; veins black, pale purplish towards the base. Length of the body 18—24 lines; expansion of the fore wings 40—54 lines.

a, *b*. Ceylon. From the Rev. J. Wenham's collection.
c. ——— ?

39. Acridium rubescens.

Fœm. *Fulvum; caput fulvo bistrigatum, lateribus fronteque flavescentibus, vertice antico hexagonali; prothorax flavo quadrivittatus et biplagiatus plagis quatuor fusco marginatus vittisque duabus flavis, margine postico testaceo; prosterni spina flavescens, sat gracilis; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpore longiores, vitta indeterminata e maculis strigulisque fuscis nigro-venosis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, nigro venosæ.*

Female. Tawny. Head smooth, yellowish on each side and in front; fore part of the vertex hexagonal; a tawny streak proceeding from each eye to the mouth; front with four well-defined keels, the inner pair diverging slightly towards the mouth, the outer pair more diverging. Eyes elongate-elliptical, with several longitudinal brown lines. Prothorax scabrous, with a slight dorsal ridge and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; two yellow lateral patches (bordered on each side with brown) and a yellow stripe along the margin of each side; fore border rounded; sides nearly straight; hind border testaceous, much rounded. Prosternal spine and sternum yellowish, the former straight, rather slender. Hind femora a little longer than the abdomen and than the hind tibiæ; spines of the latter with black tips. Fore wings cinereous, longer than the body, with several brown spots or short streaks, most of which have black veins and form an irregular stripe which extends almost to the tip. Hind wings pellucid; veins black, pale at the base and along the interior border. Length of the body 27 lines; expansion of the fore wings 64 lines.

a. China. Presented by J. C. Bowring, Esq.

40. Acridium vinosum.

Fœm. *Fulvum, robustum; vertex antice subhexagonalis; antennæ pallide testaceæ; prothorax strigis duabus testaceis nonnunquam interruptis; prosterni spina testacea, breviuscula; tibiæ posticæ albidæ, spinis nigris basi albidis; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpore paullo breviores, guttis plurimis subobscurioribus; alæ posticæ pallidiores, basi purpureo-roseæ.*

Female. Tawny, stout. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex slightly hexagonal; front thickly punctured, with four well-defined keels, the inner pair diverging towards the face. Eyes lurid or piceous, elongate-elliptical. Antennæ pale testaceous. Prothorax scabrous, with a distinct dorsal keel and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; a short testaceous sometimes interrupted streak on each side; fore border slightly rounded; sides hardly undulating; hind border elongated, rounded. Prosternal spine testaceous, straight, rather short. Hind femora as long as the abdomen, longer than the hind tibiæ. Hind tibiæ whitish; spines

long, black, whitish towards the base, longest on the inner side, where they are sometimes wholly black. Fore wings cinereous, a little shorter than the body, with many indistinct slightly darker dots; veins tawny. Hind wings pale cinereous, purplish rosy towards the base, the outline of this hue undefined; veins testaceous, purplish rosy towards the base. Length of the body 30 lines; expansion of the fore wings 58 lines.

a. North Bengal. From Lieut. Campbell's collection.
b. ——— ?

41. Acridium fumosum.

Fœm. *Fulvum; vertex antice hexagonalis; antennæ apices versus piceæ; prothoracis carina bene determinata; prosterni spina robusta; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpore paullo longiores, maculis plurimis fasciisque nonnullis indeterminatis subobscurioribus fuscescente venosis; alæ posticæ nigricante cinereæ, guttis apicem versus nigricantibus subcostalibus.*

Female. Tawny. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex hexagonal; front with four distinct keels, the inner pair parallel, the outer pair diverging slightly towards the face. Eyes piceous, elongate-elliptical. Antennæ piceous towards the tips. Prothorax scabrous, with a well-defined dorsal keel which is notched by the transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly rounded; sides straight; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine stout, straight. Hind femora a little longer than the abdomen and than the hind tibiæ; spines of the latter with black tips. Fore wings cinereous, a little longer than the body, with many slightly darker brownish-veined dots, some of which form incomplete bands; veins tawny. Hind wings blackish cinereous, with a few blackish dots along the apical part of the costa; veins black. Length of the body 27 lines; expansion of the fore wings 60 lines.

a. Corea. Presented by Capt. Sir E. Belcher.

Australasia.

42. Acridium melanocornis.

melanocorne, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 659.

Java.

43. Acridium consanguineum.

consanguineum, *Serv. Hist Orth.* 660. *Haan, Verz. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 154.

Java.

44. Acridium luteolum.

luteolum, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 661.

Java.

45. Acridium humile.

humile, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 662—Acridium (Oxya) humile, *Haan, Verz. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 157.

Java. Amboina. Sumatra.

46. Acridium foedatum.

foedatum, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 662—Acridium (Oxya) foedatum, *Haan, Verz. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Bez. Ins.* 157.

Java.

47. Acridium luteicornis.

luteicorne, *Serv. Hist. Orth.* 658.

Java.

48. Acridium carenicollis.

carenicolle, *Blanch. Voy. Pole Sud. Zool.* iv. 373, pl. 2, f. 7. peregrinum?

Warou, Ceram.

49. Acridium Gohieri.

Gohieri, *Le Guill. Rev. Zool.* 1841, 295.

Amboina, Vavao.

50. Acridium tenebrosum.

Fœm. *Sordide fulvum, robustum; vertex antice depressus, hexagonalis; labrum albidum; antennæ piceæ; prosterni spina longiuscula, sat robusta, subacuta; femora postica supra nigricantia; spinæ tibiarum posticarum nigricantes; alæ anticæ sordide cinereæ, corpore paullo longiores, basi obscuriores, costa basali pallidiore; alæ posticæ testaceo venosæ, apice subobscuriores.*

Female. Dingy tawny, stout. Head slightly punctured; fore part of the vertex depressed, hexagonal; four frontal keels diverging towards the face; fore part of the latter and labrum whitish. Eyes livid, elliptical. Antennæ piceous. Prothorax roughly scabrous, with a slight keel and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly rounded; sides nearly straight; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine rather long and stout, slightly acute. Hind femora very little longer than the femora and than the hind tibiæ, blackish above; spines of the hind tibiæ blackish. Fore wings dingy cinereous, darker towards the base, paler along the basal part of the costa, a little longer than the body; veins tawny. Hind wings cinereous, a little darker towards the tips; veins testaceous. Length of the body 22 lines; expansion of the fore wings 48 lines.

a. Philippine Isles. From Mr. Cuming's collection.

51. Acridium contractum.

Fœm. *Testaceum ; vertex antice depressus, subhexagonalis ; antennæ fulvæ ; prothorax subtuberculatus, postice fulvus, margine postico producto vix angulato ; prosterni spina breviuscula, sat robusta ; femora postica nigricante biplagiata ; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpori æquilongæ, guttis plurimis obscurioribus fuscescente marginatis ; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, nigro venosæ, apice fuscæ.*

Female. Testaceous. Head punctured; fore part of the vertex depressed, subhexagonal; front with four well-defined keels, the inner pair converging towards the face, the outer pair diverging. Eyes elliptical. Antennæ tawny. Prothorax finely scabrous, minutely tuberculate, tawny towards the hind border, with a slight keel and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly rounded; sides rounded; hind border elongated, hardly angular. Prosternal spine rather short and stout. Hind femora longer than the abdomen and than the hind tibiæ, with two blackish patches on each side; spines of the hind tibiæ black, pale at the base. Fore wings cinereous, as long as the body, with numerous darker brownish-bordered dots; veins tawny. Hind wings pellucid, brown about the tips and along part of the exterior border; veins black, yellowish white towards the base and towards the interior border. Length of the body 13½ lines; expansion of the fore wings 23 lines.

a. Philippine Isles. From Mr. Cuming's collection.

52. Acridium Ceramicum.

Mas. *Fulvum ; vertex inter oculos angustus, antice planus subhexagonalis ; prothorax vix carinatus ; prosterni spina robusta, obtusa, subobliqua ; tibiæ posticæ rufæ, spinis albidis apice nigris ; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpore vix breviores, striga postica basali pallidiore, venulis transversis fuscis ; alæ posticæ luridæ.*

Male. Tawny. Head smooth; vertex narrow between the eyes, its anterior part flat, subhexagonal; front punctured, with four keels, the interior keels hardly diverging, the outer slightly diverging towards the face. Eyes piceous, fusiform. Prothorax very finely scabrous, with an extremely slight keel and with the ordinary transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly rounded; sides hardly undulating; hind border slightly elongated, hardly angular. Prosternal spine stout, obtuse, slightly oblique. Hind femora almost as long as the abdomen, much longer than the hind tibiæ. Hind tibiæ red, spines whitish, black towards the tips. Fore wings cinereous, nearly as long as the body; a broad paler streak along the basal part of the hind border; veins tawny; many of the transverse sectors brown. Hind wings hyaline, lurid; veins tawny, black towards the tips and towards the exterior border. Length of the body 17 lines; expansion of the fore wings 35 lines.

a. Ceram. From Madame Ida Pfeiffer's collection.

53. Acridium transiens.

Fœm. *Fulvum; vertex antice planus, hexagonalis; prothorax subcarinatus, margine postico rotundato subextenso; prosterni spina pallide testacea, subcompressa; femora postica pallide cinerea, corpore breviora, maculis plurimis indeterminatis cinereis; alæ posticæ fumoso-cinereæ, nigro venosæ.*

Female. Tawny. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex flat, hexagonal; front with four keels, the outer pair more divergent towards the face than the inner pair. Eyes elliptical. Prothorax scabrous, with a slight keel, and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; fore border and hind border rounded, the latter slightly elongated; sides slightly rounded. Prosternal spine pale testaceous, slightly compressed. Hind femora shorter than the abdomen, longer than the hind tibiæ; the latter with black-tipped spines. Fore wings pale cinereous, rather shorter than the body, with many indistinct cinereous spots; veins tawny. Hind wings dusky cinereous, hyaline; veins black, pale testaceous towards the base. Length of the body 37 lines; expansion of the fore wings 46 lines.

a. Celebes. From Madame Ida Pfeiffer's collection.

Australia.

54. Acridium maculosum.

maculosum, *Stal*, *Eug. Resa*, 328.

Australia.

55. Acridium pyrrhocnemis.

pyrrhocnemis, *Stal*, *Eug. Resa*, 329.

Sydney.

56. Acridium tuberculatum.

Mas. *Testaceum; caput et prothorax tuberculata, nigro late univittata; vertex antice depressus, pentagonalis; frons nigro notata; prothorax nigro late quinque vittatus, carina incisa valde determinata; prosterni spina sat robusta; alæ anticæ cinereæ, corpori æquilongæ, maculis plurimis obscurioribus nigro-venosis; alæ posticæ nigro venosæ.*

Male. Testaceous. Head and prothorax tuberculate, with a broad black stripe. Fore part of the vertex depressed, pentagonal; front slightly black-marked, with four well-defined keels which diverge towards the face. Eyes tawny, elliptical, slightly striped with brown. Prothorax with five broad black stripes and with a very conspicuous keel which is deeply notched where it is traversed by the impressed lines; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border elongated and rounded. Prosternal spine rather stout. Hind femora almost as long as the abdomen, rather longer than the hind tibiæ; spines of the latter long, black towards the tips. Fore wings cinereous, as long as the body, with numerous darker black-

veined spots. Hind wings cinereous; veins black. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 44 lines.

The prothorax of this species is almost crested, and it is more allied than the other *Acridia* to Tropidacris.

a. Australia. Presented by the Haslar Hospital.

57. Acridium angustifrons.

Fœm. *Fulvum, gracile; vertex inter oculos transverse sulcatus, antice planus subhexagonalis; prothorax vix carinatus; prosterni spina longa, robusta, subobliqua; femora postica nigro utrinque bimaculata; alæ anticæ cinereæ, nigro guttatæ, corpore vix breviores.*

Female. Tawny, slender. Head smooth, with a transverse furrow between the eyes, which are very approximate on the vertex; fore part of the latter flat, subhexagonal; front narrow, punctured, with four strongly-marked keels, of which the inner pair are almost parallel, and the outer diverge towards the face. Eyes piceous, fusiform. Prothorax very finely scabrous, with an extremely slight keel and with four slight transverse impressed lines; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border more rounded. Prosternal spine long, stout, slightly oblique. Hind femora as long as the abdomen, longer than the hind tibiæ, with two large black spots on each side. Spines of the hind tibiæ black towards the tips. Fore wings cinereous, almost as long as the body, with many black dots on the antemedial half; transverse sectors in the postmedial half mostly black. Hind wings cinereous; veins mostly black. Length of the body 16 lines; expansion of the fore wings 32 lines.

The approximate eyes and the transverse furrow between them distinguish it from the other species of *Acridium*.

a. North Australia. Presented by J. R. Elsey, Esq.

58. Acridium furciferum.

Fœm. *Ferrugineum, sat gracile; caput brevissimum, vertice subcarinato antice plano prominulo brevi-conico; antennæ nigræ, planæ; prothorax subcarinatus; prosterni spina crassa, apice furcata; tibiæ posticæ rufæ; alæ anticæ corpore vix breviores; alæ posticæ cinereæ, nigro venosæ.*

Female. Ferruginous, rather slender. Head very short; vertex slightly keeled; its fore part flat, prominent, short-conical; front with four distinct keels which diverge towards the face. Eyes piceous, fusiform. Antennæ black, rather flat. Prothorax finely scabrous, with a slight keel and with transverse impressed lines; fore border slightly rounded; sides nearly straight; hind border much rounded. Prosternal spine thick, furcate at the tip. Hind femora shorter than the abdomen, a little longer than the hind tibiæ; the latter red, their spines with black tips. Fore wings nearly as long as the body. Hind wings cinereous; veins black. Length of the body 21 lines; expansion of the fore wings 44 lines.

This species may form a new genus, for the structure of the prosternal spine differs widely from that of the other *Acridia*, and the flat antennæ show an affinity to the preceding families.

a. Australia. Presented by the Haslar Hospital.

Oceania.

59. Acridium excavatum.

excavatum, *Stal*, *Eug. Resa*, 326.

Isle Guam.

Country unknown.

60. Acridium maculicollis.

Fœm. *Fulvum; vertex antice hexagonalis; prothorax antice nigro guttatus, postice nigro strigatus; prosterni spina robusta, subobliqua, femora postica nigricante notata; alæ anticæ corpore paullo breviores, maculis plurimis fasciisque indeterminatis fuscescente venosis; alæ posticæ diaphanæ, nigro venosæ.*

Female. Tawny. Head smooth; fore part of the vertex hexagonal; front with four well-defined keels, the inner pair parallel, the outer pair slightly diverging towards the face. Eyes piceous, elongate-elliptical. Prothorax with a slight dorsal ridge and with the usual four transverse impressed lines; several black dots on the fore part and some black streaks on the hind border; fore border and sides slightly rounded; hind border elongated, rounded. Prosternal spine stout, straight, slightly oblique. Hind femora shorter than the abdomen, as long as the hind tibiæ, with several blackish marks on each side. Spines of the hind tibiæ stout, with black tips. Fore wings cinereous, a little shorter than the body, with numerous spots which are formed by pale brown veins and some of which in the exterior part form abbreviated or interrupted bands. Hind wings pellucid; veins black. Length of the body 39 lines; expansion of the fore wings 72 lines.

a. ——— ?

ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

Page 438.

For 3. Sanaa quadrituberculatus *read* 3. Sanaa quadrituberculata.

Page 445.

For 18. Meroncidius reginus *read* 18. Meroncidius regina.

Page 486.

Proscopia radula.

radula, *Cuv. R. Anim. Edit. Audouin, &c., Ins. Orth.* pl. 85, f. 1, parallela?

Page 493.

Proscopia gibbosa.

gibbosa, *Guér. Cuv. R. Anim. Texte*, 339.

Bolivia.

Proscopia canaliculata.

canaliculata, *Guér. Cuv. R. Anim. Texte*, 340.

Bolivia.

Proscopia occidentalis.

occidentalis, *Westw. Arc. Ent.* 53, pl. 63, f. 1—Proscopia (Hybusa) occidentalis, *Erich. Rep.* 1843, 50.

Chili.

Genus ASTROMA.

Astroma, *Charp. Orth.*

Astroma chloroptera.

chloropterum, *Charp. Orth.* pl. 4.

Chili.

For Genus 3. CEPHALOCÆMA *read* Genus 3. CEPHALOCŒMA.

Astroma? *Charp. Erich. Rep.* 1843, 50.

Cephalocœma subaptera.

Proscopia (Cephalocœma) subaptera, *Westw. Arc. Ent.* 55, pl. 63, f. 2.

Page 496.

Tryxalis tereticornis.

tereticornis, *Brullé, Ins. Canar.* 77.

Canary Isles.

TRYXALIS (n. g. ?) VIATICA.

Truxalis viatica, *Erich. Arch.* 1842, 250.
Tasmania.

Page 500.

PYRGOMORPHA? ACUTIPENNIS.

Truxalis (Pyrgomorpha) acutipennis, *Guér. Cuv. R. Anim. Texte*, 340.
Madagascar.

PYRGOMORPHA? ADSPERSA.

Truxalis adspersa, *Blanch. Voy. d'Orb. Ins.* pl. 27, f. 2.
Bolivia.

Page 504.

Genus AMYCUS.

Amycus, *Stal, Ofv. K. V. Ak. Forh.* 1855, 352—Parga, page 504.

1. AMYCUS XANTHOPTERUS.

xanthopterus, *Stal, Ofv. K. V. Ak. Forh.* 1855, 353—Parga spatulata, page 505.

Genus ATRACTOMORPHA.

Atractomorpha, *Sauss. A. S. E. F.* 4*me Ser.* i. 474.

1. ATRACTOMORPHA CRENULATA.

crenulata, *Sauss. A. S. E. F.* 4*me Ser.* i. 475.
Ceylon.

2. ATRACTOMORPHA CONSOBRINA.

consobrina, *Sauss. A. S. E. F.* 4*me Ser.* i. 475.
Ceylon.

Genus BACTROPHORA.

Bactrophora, *Westw. Arc. Ent.* 66.

1. BACTROPHORA DOMINANS.

dominans, *Westw. Arc. Ent.* pl. 17, f. 2.
———?

Genus CALANUS.

Calanus, *Sauss. A. S. E. F.* 4*me Ser.* i. 476.

1. CALANUS LINEARIS.

linearis, *Sauss. A. S. E. F.* 4*me Ser.* i. 476, pl. 11, f. 3.

Page 517.

Opomala gigantea.

Opsomala gigantea, *Westw. Arc. Ent.* 66, pl. 17.
Sierra Leone.

Page 518.

Trigonopteryx Rafflesi.

T. punctata, page 18.
T. punctata, *Charp.*, inhabits Ceylon and appears to be a distinct species.

Page 529.

Xiphocera pygmæa.

Xiphicera pygmæa, *Sauss. Rev. Zool.* 1861, 156.
Mexico.

Genus CORYPHISTES.

Coryphistes, *Charp. Orth.*

1. Coryphistes rhodophilus.

rhodophilus, *Charp. Orth.* pl. 58
Australia.

2. Coryphistes cyanopterus.

cyanopterus, *Charp. Orth.* pl. 59—Opomala sordida, page 514—*Var.* Xiphocera ruricola, page 526.

Page 536.

For 5. Porthetis canonicus *read* 5. Porthetis canonica.

Porthetis nigropunctata.

Pamphagus nigropunctatus, *Lucas, Expl. Sci. Alg. Atlas, Orth.* pl. 3, f. 3.
Algeria.

Page 539.

Rhomalea pedes.

Romalea pedes, *Sauss. Rev. Zool.* 1859, 390.
Mexico.

Page 540.

For Cambonia *read* Cambodia.

Phymateus apicicornis.

apicicornis, *Fairm. Arch. Ent.* ii. pl. 9, f. 2.
Gabon.

PHYMATEUS SAXOSUS.

Phymateus saxosus, *Coquerel, A. S. E. F.* 4*me Ser.* i. 499.

Madagascar.

Page 541, 542.

For Fantec *read* Fantee.

PHYMATEUS SQUARROSUS.

Stollii, *Sauss. A. S. E. F.* 1861,478.

Page 542.

PHYMATEUS ACUTUS.

Locusta squarrosa, *Drury, Ins.* i. pl. 49, f. 1—Phymateus squarrosus, *Sauss. A. S. E. F.* 4*me Ser.* i. 477.

Old Calabar.

Page 543.

PŒCILOCERA POROSA.

Pœcilocerus porosus, *Stal, Ofv. K. V. Ak. Forh.* 1855, 352.

Natal.

Page 545.

PETASIA GRISEA.

grisea, *Reich. et Fairm. Ferr. et Gal. Voy. Abyss.* iii. 428. *Zool.* pl. 28, f. 2.

Abyssinia.

PETASIA RUBRO-ORNATA.

rubro-ornata, *Stal, Ofv. K. V. Ak. Forh.* 1855, 352.

Natal.

P. pyrrhomela (page 545) in which the hind tibiæ have no red band, may be a variety of this species.

Page 548.

For Titanacris carinata, *Scudder, read* Titanacris albipes, *Scudder.*

Page 550.

Line 4. *For* mesothoracem *read* mesosternum.

Page 551.

CYRTACANTHACRIS CUBENSIS.

Acridium Cubense, *Sauss. Rev. Zool.* 1861, 163.

Cuba.

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